

Realty Liners.

FOR SALE—

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AN IDEAL WILSHIRE HOME.

[illegible]

terious features, and two sleeping
rooms, one with a fireplace. Painted
walls, chrome and mirrored. Faded
carpet, the second floor. The lot is ex-
tra large. Call the broker. He will
give you some peace.

**WERNER & HILL,
RE AND LOT DEPARTMENT,
111 HOLLINGSWORTH & CO.,
99 South Hill st.
Main 878.**

BETWEEN 2ND AND 4TH.
EL. 500.
A modern two-story, eight-room
apartment in Murray, Park and Oregon
on both and two lavatories and
bathrooms, and a large kitchen, and
to call special attention as one could desire
such a combination as this. The
place, as no pains have been
made to make it so to live.

BETWEEN 4TH AND 5TH.
EL. 600.
A modern, 2-story house, de-
signed in Murray, Park and Oregon
white enamel, has a glass case
and a large kitchen, and a large
bathroom. It will be a pleasure
to see. You will phone or
call, but do not wait until the
last minute. It is Monday, because it
is sure.

BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH.
EL. 700.
A modern, 2-story house, de-
signed in Murray, Park and Oregon
white enamel, has a glass case
and a large kitchen, and a large
bathroom. It will be a pleasure
to see. You will phone or
call, but do not wait until the
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is sure.

[illegible][illegible]

FOR SALE—

FROM
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 V. PRICE
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 ay term
 V. PRICE
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FOR SALE— **House**

[illegible]

Realty Liners.

CONTRACTORS—
and Builders.
ALLEN-KNIGHT CONSTRUCTION CO.
115 W. P. Street, Los Angeles.
Phone 1111; 113 and 114.

**BUILDERS OF ATTRACTIVE APARTMENT-
HOUSES, FLATS, STORES.**

We build homes from the modern to the old, and we build them to suit the tastes of the most discerning customers. We build, either by contract or on a basis of 10 per cent of estimated cost of work.

We make no additional charge for architectural services if you build. OUR REPUTATION IS THE BEST. WE MAKE LARGEST BUILDING LOANS. We build homes on any basis, with this, or for a cash sale. We build homes, flats, or for a cash sale, on any basis.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.
Don't let your contract before you get our advice. Our prices are the lowest, our workmanship the best. Plans free. **SOUTHERN BUILDING COMPANY.** 1211-13 Union St. Phone 1141.

WANTED—CONTRACTORS TO BUILD ON
building 8-room residence. With: must furnish cash money. **NOR & SPENCER.** 214 Main St. Phone 1141.

FOR SALE—FINE ROOM HOUSE. LOT 400, 100 ft. front, 100 ft. deep, 100 ft. wide, 100 ft. high. **HANSON.** 1000 Currier Bldg.

FOR SALE—HIGHLAND PARK, 1 ROOM. 100 ft. front, 100 ft. deep, 100 ft. wide, 100 ft. high. **W. H. HANSON.** 1000 Currier Bldg.

PAINTING CONTRACTORS. WHEN IN need of a painter you can call on us, call on us or call on our partner, **VERMONT WALL PAPER & PAINT CO.** 1000 Currier Bldg.

BRING IN YOUR PLANS AND IDEAS. LET US FIGURE WITH YOU. **BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.** Phone 1111.

IF YOU WISH TO BUILD IN CITY OR
country, we will furnish money, plans and specifications. **W. H. HANSON.** 1000 Currier Bldg.

CARPENTER OR BUILDER WANTED. **W. H. HANSON.** 1000 Currier Bldg.

FOR SALE—FLAT HOUSE, CORNER LOT. 100 ft. front, 100 ft. deep, 100 ft. wide, 100 ft. high. **HANSON.** 1000 Currier Bldg.

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FOR SALE—

City Lots and Land.

FOR SALE—
BUILD YOUR NEW HOME
IN
A
BEAUTIFUL FRANCISCA PARK
IN THE HEART OF THE
FASHIONABLE WILSHIRE DISTRICT
SURROUNDED BY A CLASS OF HOMES
THAT SUGGEST CULTURE AND
REFINEMENT.

**RECREATIONAL STREET WORK
AND IMPROVEMENTS. LARGER LOTS
WITH WATER, GAS AND SEWER PIPED
TO THE LINE OF EACH LOT
ON ORNAMENTAL STREET LAMPS.
BEAUTIFUL PARKING TO BE
LEFT TO BLUE GRASS AND PALMS.**

**WE WILL SHOW YOU THE BEST VALUE
IN RESIDENCE PROPERTY IN LOS
ANGELES.**

**ASK FOR E. D. DAWLEY & SON, WITH
EDWARD D. SILENT & CO.,
OWNERS.**

**FRANCISCA PARK, ADORE HEIGHTS
ROMAN SQUARE
68-88 SOUTH HILL ST.**

FOR SALE—
TROLEY TO MONTROSE
The electric line will positively be in operation to Montrose by May 15th. This is a great opportunity for you to buy a lot back at a 10 per cent advance at this time. It is a great opportunity for you to buy a lot back at a 10 per cent advance at this time.

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Real Estate Listings: Includes sections for 'FOR SALE', 'FOR RENT', 'FOR LEASE', and 'FOR BUILDING'. Listings cover various properties such as houses, farms, and commercial buildings, with details on location, price, and contact information.

FOR SALE—

[illegible][illegible]

Walter Liners.

This image appears to be a dark, high-contrast scan of a document page. A vertical strip of light is visible along the left edge, suggesting the binding or the edge of the paper. The rest of the image is predominantly black, with some faint, vertical, light-colored streaks and noise, likely due to the scanning process or the texture of the paper. No text or other content is discernible.

Realty Liners

[illegible]

FOR SALE Co.

FOR SALE—LITTLE ACRE FARMS AT THE
HARBOR. Close to Turners and Sea Ponds
on terrace. Phone or call on R. S. HIGGIN
BOTHAM, 28-41 Union Oil Bldg.

TUCKER, 24 Grossa Bldg., 1N W. MEIN
 FOR SALE—LARGE BODIES OF ARIZONA
 Mexico and California lands for colonization
 PETERSON COMPANY, 241 Title Insurance
 Bldg.
 FOR SALE—ACRES BETWEEN LOS ANGELES AND
 LOS BEACHES in tracts from 20 acres up to
 1200 at lowest prices; all direct from owner.
 Address P. O. BOX 1121, Los Angeles.

Alfalfa, stock and fruit and berry.
 Make bank accounts and farmers war.
 UNITED STATES FARM LAND CO.,
 Trust and Savings Bldg.
 FOR SALE — 1275 ACRES BOTTOM LA.
 Napa county; 1000 acres plow land, 100 a.
 to this year; balance rolling wooded; see A.
 Address owner, X, box 148, TIMES OFFICE

to San Gabriel Mission, one block from
Must be sold this week, am going north
live with daughter. Price \$650. This at
\$2000 under value. Address G, box 583, T
BRANCH OFFICE.

FOR SALE—OWNER WILL SELL A 1
a 14-day bearing walrus, best locality
dress 1, box 583, TIMES OFFICE.

gates people who have been down to our tract and purchased.
We pay railroad fare if you buy 40 Call for LITERATURE. **ES Llanero**
FOR SALE—4000-ACRE HORSE AND
the ranch, situated in Ventura and La
gates counties; suitable for export, in
acre. Terms to suit. **MRS. E. CL.**
GILLIBRAND, Santa Susana, Ventura

and 100 acres signed on next class. This will make you independent. Address
20, TIMES BRANCH OFFICE.
FOR SALE—5 OR 10 ACRES FURNISHED
water, part cash, terms, or cash
for beach property, or strictly new build-
ing in South Hollywood; will be home in
Spain at Garden Grove. MRS. J.
EDWARDS.

1. Acres
 D. Nos.
 4. 507
 Exchange
 Glasgow
 Friday
 18. 1898
 1898

SACRAMENTO VALLEY—

FOR SALE--

RIVER GARDEN FARM.
1400 acres of the richest farm-
ing bottom land, just about twice as much
for the man who wants to make a living
the land and pay for it out of his
own pocket. The land is in the
all in cultivation. Both river and rail
transportation to Sacramento and the
electric railway surveyed through the
River affords, dairying, small fruits and
cabbages it can't be beaten in the State.
Furnished on better pay systems.
The owner has a large stock of
it at once and get your choice of a big
River prices, terms and literature write
Mr. A. D. McCall, 1000 N. 10th St., S.F.

RIVER GARDEN FARM.

COACHELLA VALLEY--

FOR SALE--

GREATEST VALLEY IN WORLD.
CHEAPEST LAND IN WORLD.
10 acres near Yuma, on proposed
2000-acre farm, level, no alkali.
Water, 100 ft. deep, 100 ft. wide.

The price. THINK OF IT! 20¢ per
Terns.

W. H. TAYP CO.
Suite on Van Nuys Blvd., Seventh and 101st
Ave., Newby, Calif.

FOR SALE - 5 ACRES - 7 THIRDS
The following want, no pumping: some
water, some 100 ft. deep, some 150 ft. deep.
GEO. D. RICHIEY, of Douglas
Ave.,
A.M.S.

FOR SALE - OR EXCHANGE - WEST
1/2 acre ranch, best of soil, home 1
1/2 miles from Los Angeles, in cash might
be home or lots here.

ARTHUR CARDWELL & CO.,
A.M.S.

FOR SALE - 6 ACRES EXCELLENT 1/2
1/2 miles west of Thermal, Chocoma Valley
in 100 ft. 1/2 acre and 1/2 acre. 1/2
house is 3 years. Owner, HOME
Key payments. Address Y, box 10, 101st
Ave.,
A.M.S.

FOR SALE - 1/2 ACRES OF BEST D
land, plenty of pump, water, near Indio.
J. B. GRIFFOLD, Tropic, Cal.
phone 1000.
A.M.S.

FOR SALE - OR EXCHANGE - COACH

and up. Some of the railroads are
near us for bargains. We make weekly
trips to the coast. Call on us for
HART & MAWBY, 218 Merchants Trust Bldg.
FOR SALE—12 ACRES SANDY LOAM,
about 1/2 mile from the coast, near
Mexico; 100 ac. no house. Call on
H. C. BOWMAN, 42 N. Fremont
13367.
FOR SALE—COACHELLA VALLEY.
About 1/2 mile from the coast, near
Mexico; 100 ac. no house. Call on
H. C. BOWMAN, 42 N. Fremont
13367.
W. MOFFATT CARRY, Thermal, Cal.
FOR EXCHANGE—6 ACRES COACHELLA
VALLEY, near the coast, near
Mexico; 100 ac. no house. Call on
H. C. BOWMAN, 42 N. Fremont
13367.
GOVERNMENT LAND—
FOR SALE—12 ACRES SANDY LOAM,
about 1/2 mile from the coast, near
Mexico; 100 ac. no house. Call on
H. C. BOWMAN, 42 N. Fremont
13367.

[illegible]

We thought all the land known as
where in drilling rigs are now operating
cheap energy.

CALIF.-ARIZONA DEVELOPMENT CO.
3000 Hamilton Bldg.,
400 South Broadway.

Main 191-12

GOVERNMENT LANDS.
The United States Land Office has
some dead-end land, located in a rich valley
where they grow wheat and corn without
irrigation on land. Water at 2 ft. Climate
perfect. 1000 acres. 1000 ft. above sea level.
Two more to join my party. For parties
address D. box 28, TIMES BRANCH

60 ACRES OF AS FINE LAND AS THIS
partly valley can show you; moist and
fertile. 1000 ft. above sea level. Only
only 24 miles from railroad station; bus
stop.

You make a good thing if you do not see
about this.

IMMIAL VALLEY HEADQUARTERS
41 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.,
Main 191-12

WHY NOT GET GOVERNMENT LANDS?
The fertile Imperial Valley, where the
climate is perfect. 1000 ft. above sea level.
We have a few hundred acres left. Write
me.

[illegible]

WATER RIGHT IN ARIZONA That we have over 600 to 10,000 acres front government land that can be script for \$1 each.

Several relinquishments, homesteaded and unperfected, in the State of Arizona, United States. **PETERSON COMPANY,** Title Insurance Bldg.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A FARM or a place to claim in the most fertile soil of all valleys in Ariz. near railroad, call **CHAS. E. KALIN**, 1809 N. BLACK ST., CHENIERER. Phone A-141.

I HAVE THREE MORE SECTIONS of government land for location, water right, near Los Angeles. Investigate this land at once. Call **CHARLES E. KALIN**, Severance Ridge, 8th and Main sts. L.

CHOICE LOCATIONS AND RELINQUISHMENTS available. Call **CHARLES E. KALIN**, water expert. **CHARLES E. KALIN**

WE HAVE A RELINQUISHMENT OF acres on main line of the Salt Lake & Pacific R.R. in Utah. Call **CHARLES E. KALIN**. First deep with pumping plant; well watered. Call **CHARLES E. KALIN**. Good. A rare opportunity. \$50 per acre.

FOR SALE—A BARNAIM. FINE RE-
sidence on the corner of 10th and
Maple, under a proposed irrigation
canal, on the Palo Verde Mesa. This
is citrus land. M. M. FRASER, 809 Third
Avenue Bldg. 4773.

SUNDAY MORNING.

[illegible]

Realty Liners.

[illegible]

TOP SECRET

[illegible]

[illegible]

BUSINESS INVESTMENTS

[illegible]

Realty Liners.

Of Many Kinds Produced

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A LOT WHERE
you can build a business plant and still
get a good income? We have it on a main
highway, all improvements in place, 100
acres. Price \$1150. **TRACY & SONS**
CO., northeast corner Santa Barbara St.
Western, Vermont 98.

FOR SALE—OWNERS OFFER
this

auto owners, requires \$200. to \$1000. to net profits \$122 over 1000. experience not necessary, only ordinary business ability to manage sales easily. All cash payment by appointment only. Address P. O. 1022, city.

FOR SALE-STATIONERY STORE
location, for soda fountain or other varieties. Owner hasn't capital to continue and will sacrifice stock and fixtures to consider part exchange. If interested,

WANTED - STOCKS OF MERCHANTS
any amount; also fixtures; we pay cash or sell on commission; money advanced on consignments. Satisfaction guaranteed. **SUGARMAN, Auction House, 740 Broadway, 11th floor, office and salerooms, 114-115 West 42nd street between Spring and Madison. Our next grand chandelier sale about March 21. Please call Mr. S114.**

FOR SALE—
Lunch counter, seats 25 people, hot and cold car barns and lumber yard; everything in fine and fine; owner is very old and crippled with rheumatism; she will sell half interest to you or all for \$35. VAN WAGEN, 204 E. Johnson Bldg., corner Fourth and Broadway.

GROCERY, \$500, MAPLE AVE., near 12th sales \$15, rent \$25, 2 living rooms, first floor. No hesitation in buying. This is a real investment.

ASKE, J. J. DOMOVAN & SONS

FOR SALE ON ACCOUNT OF
best paying corner grocery; stock and fu-
tures about \$2500. Address 435 W. 12th
BRANCH OFFICE.

CANDY STORE AND FOUNTAIN.
is a good buy at double money and in
very good trade. Up to state stores in
locality. Don't fail to look this one
given.

FOR SALE-AT A SACRIFICE. Prime ice
confectionery store on Main st., Glendale
Room for grocery and delicatessen. Free
SUNSET GLENDALE W.

\$3000-PICTURE SHOW CLEANING IN A
week; rent \$25 and three year lease. The
is one of the best little houses in the city.
Can Investigate.

JACK E. CLOYD, with
O'BRIEN-ROLLINS CO., 222 S. 2ND ST.

FOR SALE - DELICATESSEN and branch bakery, cheap rent, less than 3 months. Extra good stock and money-maker. Will have investigation. \$1500, part cash. The FAMOUS DELICATESSEN Trolleyway, Venice, Cal

FOR SALE - BLACKSMITH SHOP, machine and tools, 4-H.P. motor, bargain. Call 514 SO. SAN PEDRO ST.

GROCERY AND NOTIONS, established business. Purchaser can close the deal.

Months. Monthly expense \$14. with bed
room. Price \$600.
A5228. J. J. DONOVAN & CO. 2100 W.
818 E. A. Investment Bldg., 5th and Main.
FOR SALE - HARDWARE STORE LOCATED
southwest. \$1500 with kitchen. Cash
rent.
Cheapest apartment home in city. 3 room
3 years' lease, rent \$50. price \$200. No
cash will handle. See Mr. Graham at
COYLE INVESTMENT CO., 814 W. 7th st.

FOR SALE—REFRIGERATOR Ideal cases any size for any purpose, sale order. We carry large stock of new, old, cutting tables, cooks' and butchers' etc. Liberal terms if desired.
226 N. MAIN

FOR SALE — RESTAURANT, CIVIL luncheon, dairy luncheon, catering line a good list to choose from. Call for an Investigate. Some very good ones. TUCKER Restaurant Agent, 19 years selling restaurants here. 2114 W. SECOND ST.

WANTED—PARTY TO PURCHASE IN-
VENT in mechanical invention to purchase
the name. It is the best article of its kind
in the world. Investigate now. Address
box 597. TIMES BRANCH OFFICE.

\$1500 — GROCERY, A. W. DARTY
enter sales \$75 cash only. A leading gro-
cer will appreciate this established business.
ARIZONA J. J. DONOVAN & CO. Genl. Mgr.
814 L. A. Investment Bldg. St. Louis

WYD SALE — LADIES' TAIOR

lishment for \$900, making 100 per cent profit. Must leave city. Call Mr. JEFFERSON. Ask Osh.

FOR SALE — A GOOD CASH BUSINESS right down town, reasonable rent and no lease, receipts two to six hundred a day. Address G, box 64, TIMES BUILDING OFFICE.

FOR SALE — GROCERY AND BAKERY will sell stock and fixtures at once doing a good business but must sell at once.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN MAKING
money and want to get the money to
yourself I have something especially interest-
ing that I would like to submit to you for
approval. Address K, box 61, **TIME OFFER**.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—
city shoe store. \$24,000; reasonable offer
for opportunity for live man; present owner with-
drawing; consider income. **TIME OFFER**.

WANTED-PARTY WITH \$10,000 to \$20,000 cash. I will give one-half interest in real estate business. Will need land worth four or five times the amount as security. Call **SOUC** at 7-10-10 point.

FOR SALE - WELL-ESTABLISHED restaurant in best suburb of Los Angeles. Owner leaving. Sell or trade. **Call 7-10-10** box 428. **TIME BUSINESS OFFICE**

WALL, CORDER, BURNING, MACHINERY

sell whole or half interest. Assume
sex. Money making proposition. Address
O. BOX 1794.

FOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE - GREEN
\$1600, wanted, lot or equity for
up to \$600, balance cash. HOLT, 101
avenue.

IF YOU HAVE MONEY TO INVEST
me tell you the safest investment in the
with largest profits, straight business propo-
tion. Phone West 187, or call at 101
avenue.

RD ST., before 12:30.
FOR SALE - REFRIGERATOR, meat blocks, racks, butcher cut; also all ready to do business; price \$200 with liberal terms if desired. Inquire at 100 MAIN.

\$800 BAKERY DOING OVER 50 BAY, all store trade. Low rent, long lease, fine class location. Good prices. It couldn't be a bargain.

N.Y. CH. Mason Bldg.

FOR SALE—CLOSE-IN GARAGE
dous business, in heart of Good
Investigate this unique proposition.
lent opening. Only \$200. 22 WILSON
Spring and Second.

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF INTEREST
\$1500 in cafeteria and deli business
of downtown business section, doing 100
neat. **FITZPATRICK, 22 Madison**

WANTED—SOME ONE WITH
to invest in a good

FOR SALE - BUTCHER CUTLERY. Knives, cleavers, meat choppers, etc. Also, meat blocks, racks, all ready for business. \$250. Liberal terms if desired. **KIMBLE SUPPLY CO., 130 North Main.**

with one chair, two
mirrors, revolving sign, stool, 2
tables, \$145. Will give liberal terms if
Inquire 129 N. MAIN.

DO NOT BUY A BUSINESS until you
get our report. We make full investi-
gation, protect you against loss.

PUBLIC AUDITORS
822 Exchange Bldg. 2d and 3d

FOR SALE - A GOOD PAYING
for ladies or gentlemen; good
location; 1000 ft. of frontage.
Call 129 N. Main.

FOR SALE—DRY GOODS BUSINESS
voice about \$800; cheap rent; few
rooms; 7 years in the place. Good
for selling. 1904 WEST 4TH ST.
FOR SALE—GROCERY STORE, 1000
and lot for \$2000; stock inventory about \$1000.
Corner lot, 50x100. SEE STATE NEWS

FOR SALE—EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Best located office, city. Daily
cheap rent; doing big business. I can
on homestead; can average Yearly
SMITH, 2514 S. Main st.

FOR SALE—PRINTING OFFICE
suburban town of 2,000; everything
up-to-date, doing a big business; all
the closest investigation. Can only
eration. Address G. Lee 20, Times

OFFICE.
FOR SALE—\$200,000. GOOD
legitimate business; have 100 years
one. Work all the year around.
F. box 562, TIMES BRANCH OFFICE.
COLORED RACE. NEWSPAPER
ness and equipment for sale. Good
portunity for intelligent business.
F262a.
CAN MAKE YOU SO FINE CHICKEN
—within sixty
—

FOR SALE—FIVE LOU
building in new town, co
for general stores and home
BLDG.

MONEY WANTED
Real Estate and Insurance

[illegible]

FOR SALE—

The image is a vertical, high-contrast scan of a textured surface. The left edge features a lighter, more uniform band, while the rest of the image is dominated by dark, vertical, wavy lines and a grainy texture, suggesting a material like paper or fabric. A small, dark, rectangular mark is visible near the top left corner.

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1913.

THE LAND: [Per Free Soil and Free Water]

Dealings in Land.
DOWN-TO-DATE REPORTS.

XXIIND YEAR.

The Charter Election.

DANGERS LURKING IN THE
SOCIALIST CHARTER PLOT.

Scheme to Provide Countless Jobs At
Expense of Taxpayers.

Clear Los Angeles Woman's Keen-Edged Dissection
of Amendment Providing that the City Shall Engage
in All Kinds of Business—Failures of Similar Municipal
Enterprises Where They Have Been Tried.

BY AGNES THURNEAU.

LOS ANGELES has eighteen proposed amendments to its charter; the city has real difficulties to meet, real dangers to face. But by far the gravest danger with which the city is threatened at the hands of the demagogue, political parasite, and

man, though mistaken reformer, is that which lies in the first amendment proposed by the so-called People's Charter Conference.

This amendment, if adopted, would provide the city of Los Angeles with power to acquire all public utilities now privately owned—possibly by confiscation.

The proposed amendment reads:

"That subdivision 7 of section 2 of the charter be amended to read as follows: To acquire by purchase, CONDEMNATION, LEASE, GIFT OR OTHERWISE, or to construct, extend, maintain and operate within or without the city limits, any and all plants and property necessary or convenient for furnishing the city and its inhabitants, or other municipal corporations or territory outside the city and the inhabitants thereof with transportation, communication, telephones, telephone service or connections, terminal facilities, water, light, heat, power, refrigeration, storage or any other public service; to sell the products or service of any such utility and to acquire lands, rights and property necessary or convenient for furnishing such products or service; and for the purpose of such acquisition, construction, extension, maintenance or operation of any such public utility or service, the city shall have power to do any, all, or any number of the following, to-wit:

The ways and means by which the city may acquire the public utility set forth, and the booklet containing this and seven other amendments proposed by the People's Charter Conference, concludes with the prayer to "vote for these amendments if you believe in municipal ownership."

Wholesale municipal ownership and operation is the quintessence of socialism, and the amendments proposed by the so-called People's Charter Conference is but another attempt to foist upon the city of Los Angeles, a socialistic regime.

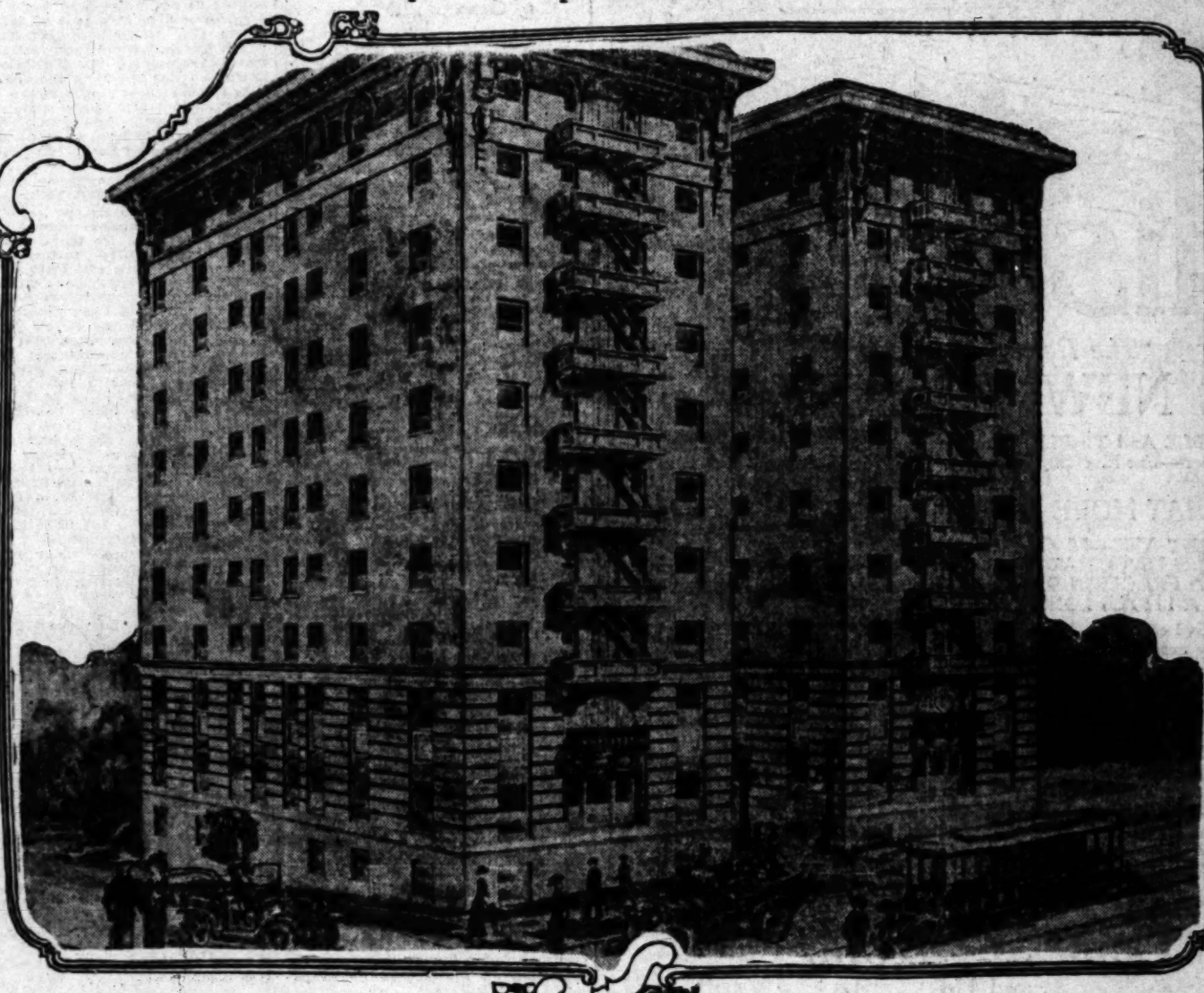
THE CRY OF THE DEMAGOGUE.

The clamor for municipal ownership for this city is the cry of the demagogue. He relies upon the fact that the community at large is uneducated regarding government methods, and results of such with government methods, and subtly by pretending to be the welfare of the "down-trodden masses" at heart, he begins his campaign of criminal confiscation of individual rights.

The electric light plants, the city railway systems, the gas plants and the telephone in point of equipment and efficiency in any city on earth. There is no reason for the proposal that the city acquire and

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

Magnificent Fireproof Apartments for West End Site.



Metropolitan improvement projected by R. H. Arnold for corner of Ninth and Valencia.

FINE STRUCTURE
FOR WEST SIDE.

Leading Contractor Plans
Splendid Apartments.

Ninth and Valencia Site of
Proposed Improvement.

Building to Contain Three
Hundred Rooms.

Plans are shaping for another fine fireproof apartment-house of the metropolitan type in the Westlake-Wilshire district, where already two splendid structures of this kind, that would do credit to the Riverside Drive section of New York City, have been completed. That the project has passed the embryo stage is evidenced by the fact that working plans for the proposed building have just been completed. Financial arrangements are declared by those interested to be progressing satisfactorily.

The building is being designed to occupy a slightly lot at the northwest corner of Ninth and Valencia streets. The site is owned by R. H. Arnold, president of the Alta Planning Mill Company, which has erected a number of important buildings in the city. The plans for the proposed structure are being worked out in the office of this company, which will also construct it.

Arnold expects to build a structure which in point of size and in magnitude of expenditure will compare with the recently completed Bryson apartments at Wilshire boulevard and Rampart street, to date the largest and finest apartment-house built on the Coast. It will be of the same fireproof type of construction as the Bryson, which was built by Hugh W. Bryson from plans by Noonan & Koser.

The improvement will be known as the Arnold Apartments and will be of reinforced concrete throughout. The plans call for a structure ten stories in height, with a frontage of 110 feet on Ninth street and of 125 feet on Valencia. Each floor will contain thirty-one guest rooms, divided into two, three, four and five-room apartments. Every apartment is to have its own private bath, entrance, dressing-room and bath, in addition to living and sleeping rooms.

The structure will be of the shape of a capital "T" with large wings, opening from the front and rear. The lobby will be finished in marble, tile and mosaic, and large and magnificent appointments of parlor and reception-rooms will be reserved for the common use of the guests. An enormous ballroom will be one of the features of the place.

WILL CROWN HILL.

Laughlin Park Home to Follow Italian Villa Type—Grounds to Be Elaborately Laid Out.

An attractive dwelling of the Italian villa type is being planned by Architect B. Cooper Corbett for C. F. Perry of this city, a recent purchaser of a two-acre site in Laughlin Park, Hollywood. The house will crown one of the slightest portions of the fashionable new foothill subdivision and will command an unsurpassed view of Northwest Los Angeles, the mountains and the district between Hollywood and the ocean.

The Perry home will contain fourteen rooms and will be of brick construction, the exterior walls being plastered with white cement. The Italian effect will be enhanced by iron grill work in front of the windows and a roof of green tiles. The grounds will be elaborately terraced under the direction of the architect and an approach of great dignity and beauty will be created.

The entrance will be through a classic porch into a hall, from the left side of which will ascend a circular staircase. The principal rooms will be finished in the Georgian style, the woodwork being in white enamel and the walls being paneled. The bedrooms of the second floor will be in suite.

SOUTHWEST ACTIVITIES.

Big Investment Company Reports Sales of Homes and Lots in Several Lively Subdivisions.

The Los Angeles Investment Company reports recent sales of houses and lots amounting to \$110,845 in its Rodgers Park, College and New College tracts and in other subdivisions. These transfers follow:

Rodgers Park (Bungalow), Fred Peterson, No. 1158 West Seventy-first street, \$2700; Emma Henry, No. 1166 West Seventy-first, \$2750; George Shumway, No. 1157 West Seventy-seventh, \$2700; William Hewitt, No. 1160 West Sixty-ninth, \$2800; William H. Morter, No. 1161 West Seventy-first, \$2750; Eva Beck, No. 1155 West Seventy-first, \$2850; C. N. Waller, No. 1142 West Seventy-first, \$2500; Ollie Long, No. 1154 West Sixty-ninth, \$2600; Charles W. Stinson, No. 1157 West Seventy-sixth, \$2800; L. W. Barbour, No. 1111 West Sixty-ninth, \$2700; Mrs. A. V. Older, No. 1119 West Seventy-sixth, \$2775; Adele Chalgren, No. 1015 West Sixty-eighth, \$2600; W. B. Hale, No. 1111 West Seventy-seventh, \$2750; J. A. Reynolds, No. 1158 West Sixty-ninth, \$2600; Nettie Troyman, No. 1135 West Seventy-first, \$2750; Richard C. Warner, No. 1161 West Sixty-eighth, \$2712.

College Tract (Bungalow), To Thomas Gill, Nos. 4810 and 4818 Arlington, \$4200; R. P. Marks, No. 4408 Cimarron, \$3300; Evelyn Thompson, No. 4348 Cimarron, \$3200; Henry J. Snider, No. 4522 Cimarron, \$3200.

New College Tract (Bungalow), To Sadie A. Lincoln, No. 4815 First avenue, \$2300; Harry Vascos, No. 4524 First Avenue, \$3750; John Grell, No. 4821 First Avenue, \$3650.

Lot sales are reported by the same company as follows: Rodgers Park—P. C. Christensen, \$750; R. C. Weishaar, \$775; H. D. Fox, \$255; H. P. Platt, \$700; H. A. Rea, \$775; C. W. Roby, \$1500; John C. Carter, \$820; James DeWitt, \$650; Hanna Klingwall, \$725; Kathleen King, \$725; J. R. McIntyre, \$1650; James E. Foster, \$850; A. B. Glass, \$750; Clara Phillips, \$725; Eleanor R. Oppenheimer, \$650.

College Tract—Ben J. Bowman, \$925; Carrie E. Taylor, \$895; C. H. Hubbard, \$925; Guy V. Col, \$2040; Kendall's Berry Tract, C. H. Hubbard, \$1285; D. W. McLean, \$1400; Lydia Angeline, \$1285; Stephen Innes, \$1500.

Derby Park Tract—Florence Thornton, \$1047; J. A. Oldaker, \$1000.

New College Tract—Gertrude Bradley, \$1050.

Figueras Boulevard Tract—Alexander Crawford, \$600.

LONG-TERM LEASE.

Local Engraving Company Rents Property at Pico and Olive and Plans to Erect Building.

The National Engraving Company, now located at No. 614 1/2 South Hill street, has leased from Mrs. Abbie B. Earl, for a period of twenty-five years, the property at No. 214 West Pico street, facing Olive. The lessee plans to erect at once a building with a frontage of sixty feet on Pico and three stories in height. The structure will be of Colonial architecture and will cost in the neighborhood of \$20,000. The company expects to take possession within four months.

Philip Gresham and E. K. Keener of Charles C. Burnett & Co. were the agents in the leasing transaction. The brokers state that the rental for the term will be \$200,000.

ARLINGTON SQUARE.

Emil Firth reports the following sales in Arlington Square: Fred Dulin, 100 feet on Arlington street south of Rodeo road, \$1920; H. L. Wineman, 101 feet on Arlington street south of

Santa Monica "air line," \$1200; I. L. Mayer, corner Arlington street and Santa Monica avenue, \$1250; A. H. Throop, 50 feet on Arlington street, south of Thirty-ninth street, \$950; Mrs. Sarah A. Prine, 50 feet in the same block, \$950; Mrs. Estella T. Coker, 50 feet in the same block, \$1000; Thomas B. Wood, 50 feet on Arlington street, north of Thirty-ninth street, \$950; B. A. Mayer, 100 feet on Second avenue, north of Thirty-ninth street, \$1850; Fred Douglas, 43 feet on Second avenue, south of Santa Monica "air line," \$1200; Mrs. Ethel A. Sherrin, 40 feet on Third avenue, north of Santa Barbara avenue, \$725; Valentine J. Barth, 40 feet in the same block, \$725; Mrs. J. Bradstreet, 40 feet in the same block, \$725; Mrs. Etta J. Shearer, 40 feet, adjoining above, \$725; Mrs. Frances A. Anderson, 40 feet in the same block, \$740; James Olen, 40 feet on Third avenue, south of Thirty-ninth street, \$750.

ORCHARD LAND SALES.

The Gibraltar Investment and Farms Building Company reports the following sales of orchard home sites on its 1997-acre tract at Bloomingdale: Frank Upstill, Los Angeles, eleven acres; Alfred G. Duffield, Los Angeles, two acres; Miss Miriam Lewis, Los Angeles, six acres; Mrs. Ellen Lynch, Los Angeles, five acres; A. B. Acton, Los Angeles, four acres; Estelle M. Dirban, Santa Barbara, five acres; Caroline Larson, Los Angeles, two acres; Frank Menn, Ft. Worth, Tex., two acres; Frank L. Smith and Arthur Savage, Los Angeles, five acres; L. R. Womack, Los Angeles, two acres; Clement Smith, Los Angeles, five acres; A. M. O'Brien, Huntington Beach, five acres; Mrs. N. B. Wheeler and Mrs. F. E. Wheeler, Los Angeles, twenty-one acres; F. M. Upstill, Los Angeles, five acres; and V. Waga, Los Angeles, five acres.

OPEN HARBOR TRACT.

The Roy C. Howells Company placed on the market its Los Angeles Harbor tract last Sunday. Special trains were run over the Pacific Electric and a large number were entertained by the company. The guests were taken over the harbor and each feature was explained by harbor experts. They were then taken to the tract, where lunch was served under a large circus tent and Col. D. R. Woods of Wilmington gave a talk on the history of the Los Angeles Harbor. Water has been piped to the tract, and the first building will be under construction within two weeks, according to Howells.

ANNOUNCEMENT

We desire to announce to the people of Los Angeles that we have opened offices in the Central Building, corner of Main and Sixth streets, Suite 14, where we will conduct a general Real Estate business, making a specialty of Subdividing.

We have several tracts between this city and Long Beach, which will be handled from this office. Besides these tracts we have 830 acres of Long Beach Harbor property which is now being subdivided and will soon be opened for reservation.

35c FOR ROUND TRIP.

Excursions will be run every Sunday, Wednesday and Saturday, from Los Angeles, leaving the P. E. Sixth Street Station, which will include a 20-mile ride by boat through the harbor, and a ride over the city.

You will see on this trip the outer and inner harbor, the \$3,500,000 Government Breakwater, historic Dead Man's Island, Huntington and Miner fills, the great Craig Ship Yards and Dry Docks, and the Harbor District of Long Beach. At the Municipal Docks of Long Beach you will be met by sightseeing cars for a trip over the city. You will be shown all points of interest, the hundreds of new homes just completed and the many hundred in the course of construction—you will then understand why Long Beach is spoken of as "The Fastest Growing City in America."

For information regarding excursions or subdivisions, call or address

J. W. YOUNG & CO.

Real Estate—Investments,
814 Central Building,
Main and Sixth Streets,
Los Angeles.
Main Office,
83 Pine, Long Beach, Cal.

Your Money Is Safe With
—THE—
Commonwealth

Every dollar invested by our shareholders in Commonwealth
at 35 cents per share earns

8% Per Annum

at 14% on per annum. No home building company
pays a better name among the business and financial men of
the city than the Commonwealth.

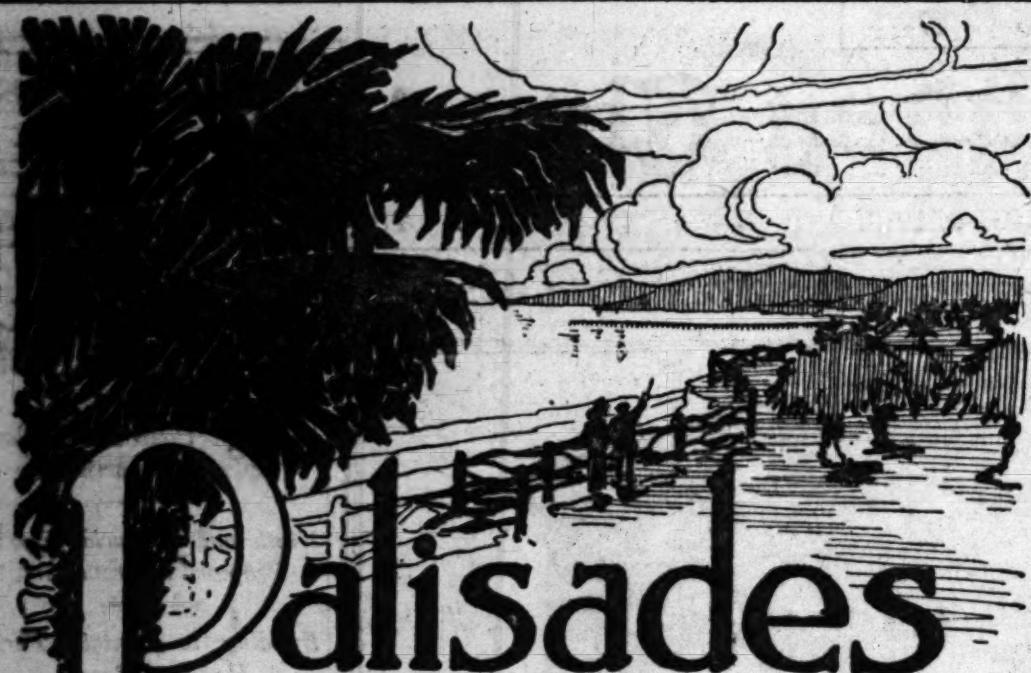
Who know successful men, who have a reputation for "making good" in any proposition—they are identified with and
support the affairs of this company. We invite the most thorough investigation, for it will prove that there is "none better" than the Commonwealth, a safe, reliable, conservatively managed, profit-earning, dividend-paying corporation, managed by men who understand the business.

The Men Behind the Company
ARE THE BEST GUARANTEE

Directors:
A. Davis, President,
J. W. Young, Vice-President,
Geo. H. Davis, Secretary,
J. W. Young, Treasurer,
J. W. Young, Manager,
J. W. Young, Assistant Secretary.

TEACHERS OF INDIAN

H. H. McDougall, local secretary of the United States Civil Service Commission, announces the following examinations to be held April 1, 1913, at the Indian Service School, both men and women: (a) Valley School, California; (b) Valley School, California; (c) Valley School, California; (d) Valley School, California; (e) Valley School, California; (f) Valley School, California; (g) Valley School, California; (h) Valley School, California; (i) Valley School, California; (j) Valley School, California; (k) Valley School, California; (l) Valley School, California; (m) Valley School, California; (n) Valley School, California; (o) Valley School, California; (p) Valley School, California; (q) Valley School, California; (r) Valley School, California; (s) Valley School, California; (t) Valley School, California; (u) Valley School, California; (v) Valley School, California; (w) Valley School, California; (x) Valley School, California; (y) Valley School, California; (z) Valley School, California; (aa) Valley School, California; (ab) Valley School, California; (ac) Valley School, California; (ad) Valley School, California; (ae) Valley School, California; (af) Valley School, California; (ag) Valley School, California; (ah) Valley School, California; (ai) Valley School, California; (aj) Valley School, California; (ak) Valley School, California; (al) Valley School, California; (am) Valley School, California; (an) Valley School, California; (ao) Valley School, California; (ap) Valley School, California; (aq) Valley School, California; (ar) Valley School, California; (as) Valley School, California; (at) Valley School, California; (au) Valley School, California; (av) Valley School, California; (aw) Valley School, California; (ax) Valley School, California; (ay) Valley School, California; (az) Valley School, California; (ba) Valley School, California; (bb) Valley School, California; (bc) Valley School, California; (bd) Valley School, California; (be) Valley School, California; (bf) Valley School, California; (bg) Valley School, California; 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Palisades

"The Beach Home Haven"

THE NEW SUBDIVISION

Offers YOU DOUBLE AND TRIPLE Your Investment In But A Very Short Time. It Offers You Further—The Most Superb And Ideal Home Advantages Possible In America.

WHAT MORE COULD YOU DESIRE?

MORE IMPORTANT YET—IT OFFERS YOU THIS NOW AT A FRACTION OF WHAT OTHERS HAVE HAD TO PAY FOR THEIR ADJOINING PROPERTY, AND AT A FRACTION OF WHAT YOU WILL HAVE TO PAY IF YOU HESITATE JUST A LITTLE LONGER.

ACCESSIBLE by five car lines. 40 minutes from Los Angeles. 10c far by boat. 30 minutes by automobile.

SURROUNDED by and overlooking the sea two blocks away, the canyon a half block away, and the mountains.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES rivalling any in the United States—a \$250,000 Polytechnic High School and best grade schools.

STORES AND CHURCHES all easily convenient and the BEST.

AMUSEMENTS of every type—10 minutes to Ocean Park; 15 minutes to Venice; 10 minutes to the Country Club.

IMPROVEMENTS unexcelled. Gas, electricity, sewers, water, 80-foot rock macadam boulevards and 20-foot parking. All wires, poles and conduits in alleys.

ABOVE THE SEA between 200 and 250 feet.

Five Beautiful New Homes Nearing Completion,

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES AND TERMS

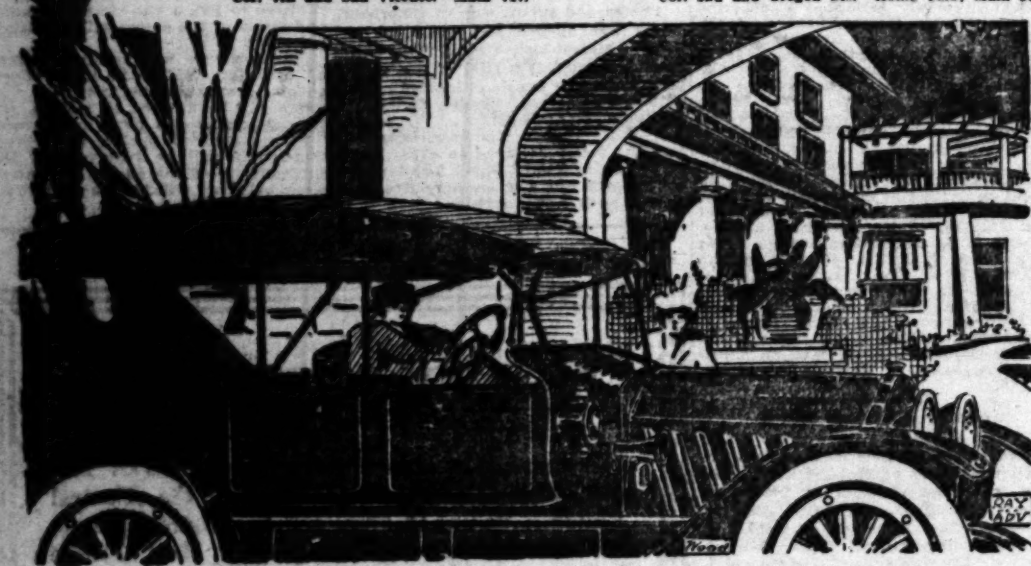
Lots at \$1000
and Up

TO GO—Take Santa Monica car via Sawtelle, leaving 4th and Hill Streets, 15 minutes of and 15 minutes after every hour. Change at Sawtelle for the Palisades car direct to tract. Or take Ocean Park or Venice car direct to Ocean Park or Santa Monica.

E. M. HILLS, Sales Mgr., 802 Ferguson Bldg. F6513, Main 476.

TRACT OFFICE Cor. 7th and San Vicente, Main 717.

SANTA MONICA OFFICE Cor. 2nd and Oregon Sts. Home 1123; Main 519.



Ramona Acres

\$700 AND UP Adjoining

ON EASY TERMS

The demand for Ramona Acres has been enormous—addition after addition was quickly sold out. Purchasers doubled and tripled their money. Here's the cream of the entire property, a new addition of the choicest San Gabriel Valley lands, just opened, adjoining Ramona Acres—some covered with full bearing orange and walnut trees. Only a short distance from the electric railway—only 25 minutes from downtown—with magnificent, heavily loaded orange and walnut trees—for years the show place of the valley. Light care and acre tracts, with a sweeping view of the valley and towering mountains. Orange grove homesites right at the edge of the city.

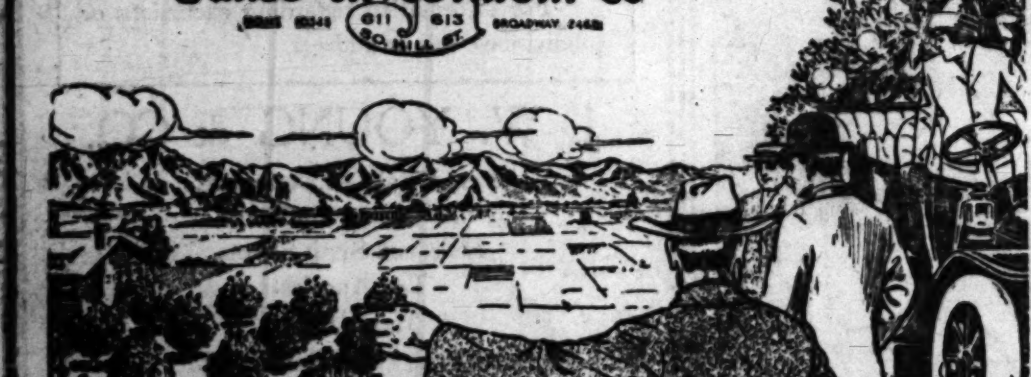
Why Live on a City Lot When You Can Own a Beautiful Suburban Home?

TO GO: Take "Orchard Line" car to Pacific Electric Bldg., or anywhere on Main St. to 7th St. Get off at Wilshire Station. Salesmen will meet you there with automobiles any time from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. daily, including Sunday. Look for the big red "J" on tract signs.

CALL OR WRITE FOR COPY OF RAMONA ACRE CHICKEN BOOKLET. BRIMFUL OF REAL INFORMATION.

Janss Investment Co

1011 613 BROADWAY, 24th FLOOR



Porterville

LARGE HOLDER ADDS TO LANDS

Southern California Owner Increases Holdings.

Railroad Men Purchase Tract of Orange Acreage.

To Cut Roads and Build Irrigation System.

PORTERVILLE, March 8.—Peter Haack of Los Angeles, who already has the distinction of being the largest owner of alfalfa land in Tulare county, has completed the purchase of the Hayes & Young ranch on Lindsay road. The property contains 200 acres of alfalfa land, most of which is improved. Haack expects to put the entire tract into crop.

Herbert Chivers, a San Francisco architect, has purchased of C. T. Manning of Los Angeles, 168 acres of the Southern Pacific Railroad, have acquired 200 acres of orange lands in the Zante district. Application has been made to the county officials for the locations of new roads through the property and engineers are laying out a complete irrigation system.

Joseph Veit has sold to A. E. Marshall of Southern California, who is already heavily interested in Pixley property, two sections of unimproved property. Marshall plans to improve the entire holdings. Veit will go to Southern California to make his home. The property is said to have sold for \$27,000.

Peter Sonna, a San Franciscan, who came to this project a few years ago and purchased orange grove property, has added to his holdings in the North district by the purchase from Dr. W. H. Pack of Los Angeles, a twenty-five acre orange grove adjoining the property of J. Jay Booth, formerly of Los Angeles.

ON THE SOUTH COAST.

Activity in Building Reported at Newport Beach, Huntington Beach and Balboa—Add to Library Site. BALBOA, March 8.—Improvements costing several thousand dollars will be begun on the Balboa Beach pa-

vilion next week. The structure will be enlarged, new pipes put in and concrete booths built.

E. M. Richardson, F. H. Knight and F. W. Beckwith, owning adjoining lots on Main street, have combined to erect a business block containing stores and apartments. Houses are being built in the Balboa-Newport district by the following: W. S. Holland, H. D. Grundt, A. Niemler, Mae T. Wood, I. P. Dilman, E. E. Crandall, P. L. Sherman, James W. Carroll, E. L. Quinn, J. A. Turner, Guillaume Desseus, C. C. Butterfield, N. L. Balbrath, A. N. Smith, Charles Schwall, J. Dang and F. H. Merrill. The West Coast Gas Company is enlarging its plant and installing a high pressure system at a cost of \$37,500.

The City Council of Huntington Beach has authorized the purchase of two lots adjoining the Carnegie Library in order to add to the grounds.

Bids for the construction of the \$75,000 municipal pier at the same place are being opened. The town of Westminster has petitioned to be admitted to the Huntington Beach High School district.

LEASES REPORTED.

The rental department of R. A. Rowan and Company reports leases to the following: To the Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited, room at north-east corner First and Main streets, for five years. New Vienna Cafe and Bakery Company, premises now occupied by the Owl Drug Company at No. 130 South Spring street. James E. Blair and associates, store room in new building at southeast corner of Ninth and Hope streets, to be used for wholesale barber supply business. Frank P. Teruya, store at No. 330 East Pico. To Peter Pappas and George Galatas, store in new building at No. 924 South Hill street. United Cigar Stores Company, store in the Title Guarantee building, southeast corner Fifth and Broadway. James Henrichsen, store room at No. 521 East Fifth. Oscar Tankenhoff, four upper floors, including lobby on ground floor of building in course of construction for A. L. Schwarz, . . . 731 South Main street, for hotel purposes. Louis F. Duckert, proprietor of the Sunset Advertising Company, at No. 526 South Main street. M. F. Griffin, trunk dealer, store at No. 317 South Spring street. People's Outfitting Company, store at No. 517 South Broadway. English Motor Car Company, lot seventy-five feet front, on east side of Grand avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets. Sun Drug Company, northwest corner Sixth and Broadway. W. T. Ward, store at No. 559 South Broadway. Takahashi Bros., store at No. 557 South Broadway.

MONETA AVENUE SALES.

Bussey & Company report the completion of ten bungalows on the Fremont Terrace tract and the following sales on Moneta avenue: To Wilbur Melville, two-story brick business block, near Forty-seventh street, for \$11,000, and to W. B. Morrow, northwest corner lot, at Forty-seventh street.

Wise Decision.

COULDN'T RESIST SOUTHLAND LURE

PORTLAND REALTY MAN FINDS THIS "PROMISED LAND."

Successful Northwest Broker Takes Over Sales Directorship for Van Nuys-Lankershim Lands in San Fernando Valley—To Be Here Permanently.

Lured by the charm of Southern California's climate and convinced of the unsurpassed business and investment opportunities offered in Los Angeles and its vicinity, Frank N. Clark, of Portland, one of the most successful realty operators in the Northwest, has decided to make his permanent home in this city. Accustomed to the handling of large undertakings in the Oregon metropolis, Clark has launched his career in Los Angeles by aligning himself with one of the biggest and most important enterprises in this section, the development and marketing of the lands of the San Fernando Valley.

The former Portland man during the past week assumed the sales directorship of the Van Nuys-Lankershim lands in that valley, and will hereafter have charge of the selling activities of the Los Angeles Suburban Homes Company, owners and developers of that 48,000-acre property. He has opened offices at No. 110 West Fourth street, in rooms formerly occupied by Ross E. Whitley, who will from now on assist his father, H. J. Whitley, general manager of the Suburban Homes Company, in the valley development work. Clark first became interested in the San Fernando Valley properties while in Los Angeles last December recuperating from the effects of a too strenuous season of endeavor in the Rose City. Not content to sit around in a hotel, he spent his time looking over Southern California, the result being that he received a deep and lasting impression of the intrinsic value and the investment possibilities of real estate in this section. Especially was he impressed with the investment outlook for acreage holdings near Los Angeles. The general air of hustle prevailing hereabouts met with an equal approval, and he resolved to turn his Portland business over to his brother, Earl Clark, and to get back to the Southland as soon as ever it was possible for him to do so.

Clark has had a remarkable career during the comparatively short span of his life to date. Only 28 years of age, he has risen in seven years from the position of salesman to that of one of the recognized leaders in the realty profession on the Pacific Coast. During the past four years he has successfully handled some of the largest and finest residence tracts in Portland, and millions of dollars worth of country lands and business properties throughout the Northwest.



Frank N. Clark, Director sales Van Nuys-Lankershim lands.

NEW VERMONT SQUARE.

The Southwest Land Company reports that in New Vermont square block were started. The block were the builders: J. H. Alford, south side Forty-third place, between Gramercy and Arlington; Frank W. Taylor, corner Forty-eighth and Tenth; Mrs. M. M. Shaw, corner Tenth and Kansas; Irving B. Spitzer, south side Forty-second place, between Gramercy and Arlington; Jena Fischer, north side Forty-third place, between Gramercy and Arlington; Bertram E. Paddock, south side Forty-second street, between Tenth and St. Andrews; John T. Byre, south side Forty-third place, between Gramercy and Arlington; Maudie M. Moore, north side Forty-second street, between Gramercy and Arlington; John Benson, south side Forty-third place, between St. Andrews and Gramercy; Elmer E. Baker, south side Forty-third place, between Gramercy and Arlington; Clarence Jacobs, two-story lot, corner Tenth and Forty-third street.

NEW REALTY COMPANY.

J. H. Crawford and A. E. Kasper have formed a partnership under the name of the Crawford-Kasper Realty Company, with offices at 1135 Van Nuys building.

Providing the Profits— Supporting the Assets— Increasing the Share Values—

San Bernardino Index February 19—

- San Bernardino county in 1910 ranked among the 58 counties of California.
- First in cost of irrigation systems, \$9,418,900.
- Fifth in value of all crops, \$6,818,233.
- First in orange product, 5,425,759 boxes.
- First in number of bearing tropical fruit trees, 2,183,501.
- First in number of bearing orange trees, 1,951,254.
- Third in number of bearing lemon trees, 157,731.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 19.—San Bernardino Index.

Bloomington and Gibraltar Acres are in the Heart of Above-Mentioned Fruit Section.

of Gibraltar are—

Growing trees—a great chain of nurseries—

Three largest olive propagating plants in the world—

CAPACITY OVER 11,000,000 nursery stock.

Nearly 2000 acres of proven citrus and olive land.

NOW SELLING AS ORCHARD HOMES.

THE GROWING OF TREES, from propagating plants and seed-beds, the purchase of large tracts at wholesale prices; subdividing, planting it to trees and selling the complete orchard home—even building the house, on easy terms if desired—make one organization, with ONE SELLING COST, effects great ECONOMY and BRINGS PROFITS.

Gibraltar's Great Chain of Nurseries and the Ownership of Land on Which to Plant Almost Every Variety of Trees Insures Increasing Profits to All Stockholders.

Over \$516,000 in stock subscriptions being paid at about \$40,000 per month.

One of Gibraltar's great citrus and olive nurseries at Hemet.

State. GIBRALTAR IS SELLING THIS LAND FOR YOUR PROFIT IF YOU BECOME A SHAREHOLDER.

Dividends for the quarter ending February 28 will soon be distributed, paid at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum on par.

Shares 18 Cents—Buy Today

GIBRALTAR

ISAIAH MARTIN, President, 142 SOUTH SPRING STREET, Ground Floor. Phone: Home 10317—Main 9152.

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Send me your booklet, "Growing Dollars," showing profits from land development.

Name

City

Times 3-9-18

The Palisades Becoming Nature Lover and the

The J. J. Davis New Palisades Magnet, Luring Many

LARGE GARAGE BEGUN.

Structure at Hotel Huntington Will House One Hundred and Seven Cars—Building Permits.

PARADISE, March 8.—Work was begun this week on a garage that will be built as an adjunct to the Huntington in Oak Knoll. The garage itself will be a \$60,000 improvement and one of the largest and most up-to-date buildings of its kind in California. Its capacity will be 100 cars. A twelve-car garage built on the hotel grounds seven years ago at a cost of about \$10,000, has been torn down.

There are to be twenty private compartments in the new garage, each of which will contain a wash rack and a machine shop of its own. The chauffeurs' rooms will be forty in number and there will also be reading-rooms, a clubroom and a general machine shop. Vacuum cleaners will be used instead of water. These will be so arranged that the current of air may be reversed and the rest of the car can be reached in this manner. It will be possible to open up fifteen of these blowers at a time.

The building will be erected in what Architect Myron Hunt describes as "Pompey's barn style." That is, it will be constructed on the hill in such a manner that the entrance at one end will be on one floor and that at the other on another story.

Of the building permits issued this week, those for improvements to cost \$1000 or more, are:

Miss Amelia Collier, bungalow, at No. 250 North 21st Molokai avenue.

W. W. Basore, dwelling, No. 1121 North Lakewood avenue.

Robert J. Jr., three-story, thirty-room plaster exterior, frame dwelling, No. 1565 Oakland avenue.

Home L. Brown, bungalow, No. 254 North Chester avenue, \$1000.

A. Hutchings, dwelling, No. 468 North Master avenue, \$1818; James E. Grant, bungalow, No. 395 North Madison avenue, \$2000; Frank Loomis, dwelling, No. 277 Franklin avenue, \$1600; Frank Loomis, residence, No. 1 Franklin avenue, \$1100; Minnie L. Anderson, residence, No. 808 South Main avenue, \$1870; George W. Parkhurst, alterations, No. 1815 Raymond avenue, \$1150; W. Parkhurst, alterations, No. 1815 North Raymond avenue.

West End

House at No.

Ground Floor.
No. 9152.

Watch San Diego Grow

ADMIRAL DEWEY,
President of the General
Board of the U.S.
Navy.

Admiral Dewey makes the following statement in report for U. S. improvements for San Diego Harbor:

"The geographical situation of San Diego, 400 miles south of San Francisco, close to the Mexican border, and the nearest port to Panama on the Pacific Coast, points to its being a frequent port of call for the navy as well as commercial vessels when the canal is in operation. . . . The General Board believes it probable that the naval use of this port will increase in the future rather than the reverse. There is room in the inner harbor for at least 10 capital ships in quiet, perfectly protected water."

"For all the reasons outlined above it is desirable that a depth of 35 feet over the middle ground and 45 feet over the bar be provided to permit the entrance of all types of the inner harbor of capital ships of the navy. . . . The channel opposite the navy coaling wharf should be widened and straightened to permit an easy turn of vessels of great length and draft."



Do not wait until the Panama Canal is completed, and a half dozen new railroads are running into San Diego, with all the attendant increase in commerce, shipping, manufacturing and values—**BUY NOW FOR PROFIT.**

50 FOOT LOTS

\$70—\$80—\$90—\$100—\$150—\$250—\$300

Easy Terms—No Interest—No Taxes

Only a few of these exceptional values are left. Act NOW while you can obtain property at a price that will make you a fortune in a few years.

—These Low Priced Lots are Close-in—

Call or Write
for Booklet
"City Heights"

616 South Hill Street

PACIFIC BUILDING COMPANY
WE KNOW HOW AND DO IT

The biggest development company in San Diego.
We absolutely guarantee satisfaction. Over one million dollars in resources behind every deal.

616 South Hill Street

Gibraltar Acres

---52 Miles East of Los Angeles
---at Bloomington---Land of the Golden Orange
---full, weighty Lemons; big purple Olives and
---immense prize-winning Grapefruit.

This is your opportunity to live in, own and cultivate an orchard home in the famous Bloomington district, known the world over.

The first installment of nursery stock has arrived, which will be planted on tracts already sold—gangs of men now grading and leveling tract, preparing ground for the trees. Scores of men will soon begin laying the great underground irrigation system, insuring owners against all loss by evaporation.

This will be one of the most up-to-date irrigation systems in use today.

This will be one of the finest country acre subdivisions you ever saw. High-standard graded streets—all conveniences—and at the farthest point on tract you will be but 2 miles from the first big packing-house. Gibraltar acres have exactly the same soil as that which produced the fruit that brought 8 prizes out of 8 entries to Bloomington at the last National Orange Show.

You will grow the same fruit—the same heavy, thin-skinned orange that Bloomington ships around the world. A premium is offered for Bloomington oranges. Secure a tract of these acres today, and own in a few short years an income bearing orchard home—a place to live and a nice big income. Look at the terms of payment—

\$5

per acre per month and \$20 down per acre secures any parcel of this land, planted to orange, lemon, olive or grapefruit trees. Price includes principal and interest. Buy or at least make reservations this week.

If you want your orchard planted this season make your reservations at your earliest possible convenience. Come to the office tomorrow—talk it over—act immediately. See Our Land Department Now

Important
Mail This Today
Send me your booklet, etc., regarding your great tract at Bloomington.
Name
City

Gibraltar
ISAIAH MARTIN, President.
142 South Spring Street
Home 18017; Main 9118.
Land Department.



A TOO POLITE SCOT.

Was Leading Up Slowly to a Question with a New York Policeman Who Soon Broke the Spell.

[New York World:] The Hon. Frank I. Cohen, a Councillor of Glasgow and Master of Works of that Scotch city, was an unexpected speaker at a meeting of the People's Institute in Cooper Union last night, where Frederic C. Howe made an address on municipal ownership in Great Britain.

Mr. Cohen requested permission to say a few words and proceeded to tell this story without the vestige of a smile and in broad Scotch accent. "I called lately on one William J. Gaynor, the Mayor of this great city, and he asked me where I had been and what I had seen and where I wanted to go. Then he said that if I ever wanted to go anywhere, and didn't know the way, to ask a member of the police force, who would be sure to treat me politely and tell me anything I wanted to know."

"So the next day I went up to a

policeman and, being a canny Scotchman, I told him first that I was very sorry to disturb his equanimity of mind. I then enquired the police force and told him what a fine lot the men were. You see I didn't know as much then as I do now. Then I began some complimentary remarks about New York's buildings, when the "bobbie" interrupted me, saying: "Her, Scotty. Cut out all this hot air stuff and tell me where the hell you want to go to."

The People's Institute forgot all about municipal ownership for a minute or so. Then, regaining gravity, he heckled Mr. Cohen mildly until he said that one of his objects in coming to New York was to commit matrimony and that he had an appointment to call on Her within a half hour. So the audience let him go with much applause.

Badge of Krupp Workmen.

[Tit-Bits:] Employees of the Krupp works can easily be distinguished, even when attired in their Sunday clothes. Every workman on his enrollment is presented with a curiously fashioned scarpin composed of a miniature artillery shell made of platinum and set in silver. After twenty years' service he receives a second pin, modelled on the same lines and mounted in gold.

The higher grades of employees, including the engineers and those employed in the counting-house, wear their shells in the form of sleeve links. The workmen are very proud of this distinction, which they call the Order of the Shell, and wear it on every possible occasion.

No Mix-Up With Satchel.

[Philadelphia Ledger:] "I explained the advertising matter to a picture that I had the best of speed in it—real speed. I want it to go at a regular machine. I got to be new."

"Yes I see," and picked up a satchel. "How about Mercury? Something like that?"

He sketched rapidly the figure of the messenger of Olympus, with sandals, wings, cap, emblem of lightning and all. The advertising man looked over approvingly.

"Seems all right," he said. "But what does it mean? What's Mercury?"

"Oh, Mercury? He was the fastest thing that ever lived," he said. "I declared. Mercury was the speed of speed, you know."

But the advertising man was not one long, regretful look at the sketch and shook his head.

"Too bad," he said. "I like the look, but I won't do it. It won't do, you see. We can't get mixed up with religion like that."

The improvement of the

Windsor Square

The Realization of an Ideal Residence Park

FOUR BIG QUESTIONS

Location? Accessibility? Price? Restrictions?

Windsor Square—200 beautiful acres, high ground, magnificent view, adjoining and extending the new and choice Wilshire District, fronting 2000 ft. on Wilshire Boulevard.

Windsor Square—may be reached in 12 minutes from center of town via Wilshire Boulevard; by Main Ave. car running directly through the property; or Fourth and Gramercy car within short walking distance.

Windsor Square—prices are not high, including, as they do, the lavish and perfect improvements which have been installed.

Windsor Square—Restrictions (\$10,000 up) are not prohibitive, and are not more than necessary to establish the standard for this high-class community.

Los Angeles Has Long Needed This Perfect Subdivision

INVESTIGATE INVESTIGATION PROVES WE INVITE

R. A. ROWAN & CO.

200 TITLE INSURANCE BUILDING

PHONES—
H 10444
Main 7096

Representative at Tract Office
Cor. Wilshire and Irving
Phone 5666

Dangers Lurking in the Socialist Charter

(Continued From Fourth Page)

supporters of the cause may claim, as a scheme of American municipal government, it is an absolute failure in all its phases; and, notwithstanding but the subtlest trickery and rankest deception, or, worse, political madness could induce the electorate of any city to give up of its schemes a trial.

The idea of Socialism is very old. Plato beheld incompetency and inefficiency in the administration of the government of Athens, which he conceived for the alleviation of the suffering of the people, a plan which he gave to the world in his immortal "Republic." His plan was as impossible of realization then as now. The Athenians were visionary and impracticable. Aristophanes, with all his scorn but matchless wit, gives in his extraordinary comedy, "The Ecclesiazusae," a treatment of Plato's idea which has as much significance for Angelenos as it had for Athenians.

That municipal ownership of public utilities would place upon the city of Los Angeles a mass of debt and a burden of expense which must be paid out of the pockets of the taxpayers, is clear enough to the thinking man or woman. That it would burden this city a long and distressing socialistic regime is hardly unless indeed the reaction from the failure of the experiment would move the electorate of the city to heroic steps. Experiment in Socialism is costly and dangerous.

The disastrous results of socialistic experiments in city government become quickly apparent because the area of operation is so restricted and the force of the plan concentrated. However, the ultimate results would be the same if the people of the whole world adopted Socialism as a plan of government. The political economy of the earth would be essentially unchanged, because men would remain essentially the same.

THE HUMAN ELEMENT.

Men are not born equal; Socialism cannot equalize them. No scheme of government formulated in the consciousness of men can do so; men are not born equal in inherent ability, nor in personality. Therefore they are born unequal in capability of achievement, in capacity for progress and usefulness. Nature has progressed mainly through its great individuals. In itself it has little impetus to progress; this is not a pleasant contemplation, nevertheless the history of civilization shows it to be a fact. All great movements that have lifted humanity as a whole have arisen around great individuals. Moses, Confucius, Buddha, Jesus, Christ, are examples.

Achievement is a slow evolutionary process, involving a mass of highest powers—initiative, and personality. A socialistic system would deprive him of the activity of these powers and work a far greater violence than is possible under what the Socialists call a socialistic system.

We shall see, within the next quarter of a century, perhaps a redistribution of the great fortunes of the world. But this redistribution will not be ushered in by any cataclysmic occurrence. It will come about in the process of social evolution, which is not Socialism.

Because this earth is what it is, and men here are what they are, Socialism is impossible, and will never work out successfully as a political scheme.

Registration
CHILD LABOR
ELIMINATED.

Employment Agencies Under
Complete Control.

State Bureau Reports High
Average of Wages.

List of California Workers Is
Forwarded.

BY A SHORT WIRE TO THE TIMES

SACRAMENTO (Cal.) March 8.—In the bi-monthly report of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics issued this week, Labor Commissioner John P. McLaughlin says that the bureau has accomplished more than the last two years than ever before in its history.

Child labor has practically been eliminated, the commissioner says, and other labor abuses regulated and a plan for additional legislation to prevent other abuses over which the bureau now has but little jurisdiction.

The bureau, according to McLaughlin, has brought all employment under its control, and persons now need have little fear of being forced.

Theatrical booking agencies have been brought under control, and some of the most vicious practices have been wiped out, according to the report.

CHILD LABOR.

In proof of this contention that child labor is under control, the commissioner's report points out that during the year ending June 30, 1912, the attendance in the public schools of the State increased 29,147.

Under the bureau's supervision the enforcement of the law regulating tenement houses in buildings under construction, the number of accidents caused by falls in the trade of structural ironworkers has been reduced 75 per cent. It is

TO PROTECT SAILORS.

Initiation to curb the activities of shipping contractors who employ sailors and ship them north to work in the Alaskan salmon canning factories is urged in the report. The bureau gives where sailors who are lured by promises of high wages and in many cases are kept in the country as slaves. It is stated that the bureau has been successful in securing the release of the regular Chinese ship fire to sailors, which has been given the alternative of leaving American food from the ship's stores at an exorbitant rate, or starving.

HOURS OF LABOR.

Data collected by the bureau covering 14,154 individuals in an investigation of hours of labor and wages throughout the State, disclose that of the total, 107,950, or 75.5 per cent., were males, and 32,400, or 23.5 per cent., were females. Of the total number of male employees, 18,115 worked less than eight hours, 29,532 worked eight hours, 29,532 worked nine hours, 18,115 worked ten hours, 18,115 worked eleven hours, and 18,115 worked twelve hours.

WAGES PAID.

Wages paid to males of the total were registered and the number of employees at those wages were found to be as follows: 1.4 per cent., less than \$2; 1.4 per cent., \$2 to \$3.99; 5.3 per cent., \$4 to \$5.99; 17.3 per cent., \$6 to \$7.99; 15.3 per cent., \$8 to \$9.99; 14.5 per cent., \$10 to \$11.99; and 22.2 per cent., over \$12.

CRIMINALS IN THE SADDLE.

Members of the Ironworkers' Union who are not members of the International Association of Structural Ironworkers in California are being investigated by the State Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Neither the Ironworkers' Union nor the International Association of Structural Ironworkers in California are being investigated by the State Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Among the members of the Ironworkers' Union who are not members of the International Association of Structural Ironworkers in California are being investigated by the State Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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Among the members of the Ironworkers' Union who are not members of the International Association of Structural Ironworkers in California are being investigated by the State Bureau of Labor Statistics.

it's NOW within
your
reach



-1915
will be
too late

\$375 an Acre Up
One-Quarter Cash and Balance Easy

- near-by acres, where the teeming thousands of 1914 and 1915 will scramble for homes and vegetable and fruit farms.
- near-by acres which must help fill the wonderful growing "bread basket" of million population Los Angeles.
- near-by acres, where the suburbs of tomorrow will pile up golden dividends.
- THESE are the rich Marian Acres, right at the gates of this fastest growing city in the world. These are the opportunity of 1915.
- the cream of the fertile San Fernando Valley, with a magnificent half-million-dollar boulevard and electric car line direct to the city,
- and a deep, rich soil that will grow wonderful crops of peaches, apricots, walnuts, olives and vegetables ABSOLUTELY without irrigation.
- Mr. Rancher, Mr. Business Man and Mr. Investor—buy today and HOLD for the profits of 1914 and 1915.
- get in NOW—rock bottom prices cannot remain for long. Eastern investors, keenly realizing the opportunity, are eagerly buying

MARIAN ACRES

*Finest Soil—Boulevard and Electric
Car Direct to the City—Suburban
Improvements*

A small payment starts you. In 1914 and 1915 subdivide and cash in. Stop and think of the opening of the Big Canal and the Two Great Fairs, one to the North and one to the South of us.

Thousands are today headed for this land of opportunity. YOU are on the ground floor—profit by it.

Come in and make arrangements to go out and see these 5 and 10-acre tracts.

Our machines make several trips daily.

Janss Investment Co.

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Selling Agents for Los Angeles
Suburban Homes Co., Principals

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Address _____
Phone _____

**Five, Ten and Twenty Acre Farms
At \$100 and Up** Per Acre
Section Pieces \$45 and Up Per Acre
SHARON FARMS

These splendid farm lands are in good surroundings, the country opened up and developed on all sides. The soil is unusually rich, free from alkali, adobe, over-flow, there is not a stick or a stone, and it is all under actual cultivation. The water is pure, it is plenty, it is cheap. Everything that grows in California will grow on these lands. They are specially adapted to alfalfa, olives, vineyards and dried fruit productions. They are strategically situated for the dairy, stock and poultry business. The new town of Sharon already has a railroad station, park, stores and warehouse, telephone, telegraph, local and express train service, and a fine new school building is being erected. These lands are highly productive, will increase rapidly in value, can be bought for an honest price at reasonable terms. Your interests will be best served by seeing them before purchasing elsewhere.

FARMERS & INVESTORS DEVELOPMENT CO.
GENERAL SELLING AGENTS
Phones: A3033; BdW. 1690 338 SOUTH HILL ST.

JOHNNY CLEM, YOUNGEST SOLDIER.

The Drummer Boy of Chickamauga, Now a Colonel of the Regular Army, and His Eventful Career.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The great battle of Chickamauga, which saved Johnny Clem, was a reckless little soldier in his conduct when the firing began. He drank and he gambled, though he was only 12 years old. Yet he was a brave and seasoned warrior, even a sagacious child of thunder, as the following tale will show.

Johnny shot a man at Chickamauga, bringing him from his horse, for he was a colonel, prone upon the ground. It was a hand-to-hand encounter. Gen. Thomas made Johnny a sergeant. Thereafter Johnny was both an orderly to the "Rock of Chickamauga" and his son. Thus was Johnny saved.

Johnny Clem has become Col. John Lincoln Clem, United States Army, low of voice, modest, almost shy when speaking of himself and pleasant-faced. He is the only Civil War veteran on the active list. All the rest have gone to the grave or into retirement. Disinterested persons say that he should have been a brigadier-general years ago. It is Johnny Clem, the "drummer boy of Chickamauga," however with whom this story is concerned. Military historians declare that he is probably the youngest soldier who ever bore arms in the wars between civilized men. He was 12 and weighed sixty-three pounds on the day he shot the colonel, but he had joined the army at the age of 16.

WOUNDED: TAKEN PRISONER.

When he was not beating the "long roll" on his drum, Johnny Clem was fighting like a private in the thick of battle. His drum was smashed by a piece of shell at Shiloh; a bullet in the rim of his right ear; his horse, or pony, rather, was killed under him in front of Atlanta. Gen. "Joe" Wheeler made him a prisoner near Chattanooga. Three bullets went through his cap immediately following his main exploit at Chickamauga. He spent eight years in the artillery after the close of the war. Since then he has been a quartermaster, and has performed duty in Porto Rico and the Philippines. He was recently ordered here from the West. Col. Clem is not a talking man, nor is he ready of pen outside his regular business. By dint of hard questioning, I got the strange facts of his life as a boy soldier. Until now only meager accounts of his experience have ever been published.

"I lived at Newark, O., and was going to school," he said, "when the war

came on. Orators declared that the country was on the brink of ruin, which was true. I heard their flights of eloquence and also the music of life and drum down at the recruiting office. That was in the spring of 1861. My tenth birthday was on the thirtieth of the following August. Matters then clear in my mind may have grown somewhat hazy after so many years have passed, but I think I understood the feeling of the time and that I was actually and sensibly patriotic. My mother was dead, and the situation at home was changed after my father married again.

RUNS AWAY FROM HOME.

The Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry went into camp at Newark, while the regiment was being filled with recruits from the neighboring country. I hung around the tents of the soldiers, whose acquaintance I cultivated, and one day asked Capt. McDougal, whom I knew, to take me along as a drummer boy. He refused, of course, but I boarded the train when the regiment went away and that night was in camp at Cincinnati. The soldiers, most of whom were only boys themselves, saw that I had enough to eat and a place to sleep at night. I learned to beat the "long roll" and otherwise perform on a drum, but the Third Regiment—my own folks. I considered them—refused officially to accept the tender of my services. Nevertheless, I remained in the camp.

"In the meantime, my father learned of my whereabouts, and came after me. I was rebellious internally, but had to surrender temporarily to a higher authority. My father put me in a seat of a car at the railway station, and then went forward to talk with some men. He was still talking when the train began to move. I dashed to the other end of the car and jumped off. Well, my father did not come back again. He wrote me a letter more than two years later, saying that he had read of me in connection with some of the incidents of the battle of Chickamauga. Until then he hadn't known what had become of his oldest offspring. He gave me his blessing and said I might stay in the army as long as I wanted to. "I got out of the railway station as quickly as possible, looking around as I ran to see if I was pursued. Obviously the Third Ohio, full of Newark men, was no place for a boy whose father wanted him to stay at home and go to school. So I informally attached myself to the Twenty-second Michigan Infantry.

LEARNED TO DRUM AND SHOOT.

"The soldiers fed and encouraged me in the same spirit, I suppose, that causes sailors to pick up parrots,

monkeys and billy-goats. Officers and men gave me spending money on pay-day and I in turn tried to be useful. I was a joke, I dare say, to everyone. But I was desperately in earnest, and accompanied the Twenty-second to Kentucky. I drummed when I could, learned to shoot a musket and in May, 1862, was accepted and given the oath that made me a real soldier. My pay was \$13 a month. Drummer boys during a battle help carry the wounded back from the firing line. I was too small for such work. Moreover, I wanted to fight. A regulation musket, therefore, was shortened in the barrel and stock for my use and I then went with the men into all their battles.

"I was under fire the first time at Shiloh. The Confederates suddenly attacked us while we were in camp and asleep. We were not veterans and heard the first shots and, jumping out of bed, beat the 'long roll' calling out



Col. John Lincoln Clem.

(Continued on Next Page)

Resources
\$1,830,730.47

Surplus
\$618,742.46



This is How "Home Builders" Stock Pays the Shareholder

—\$712.50 paid back in cash dividends on each \$1000 invested for its first five years. Besides which it has put \$2300.00 into surplus and undivided profits for every \$1000 paid out in cash dividends during that five years.

\$618,742.46 surplus and undivided profit accumulation, and \$264,000 paid out in cash dividends is "Home Builders" profit record for its first five years.

Its entire indebtedness, to others than stockholders is only 15 per cent. of its total resources. This is far more conservative than the average man conducts his own affairs.

That is why "Home Builders" stock is \$2.95 today and why it will go to \$3.00 April 1st and higher as it grows older. This is why you should buy stock today.

6% FIRST MORTGAGES 6%

Here is ideal mortgage loan. You can buy either one of the three, or just a part of one, thus you can loan \$100 or any larger sum through this plan with equal security. Sufficiency of mortgage and interest payments guaranteed. Get our complete mortgage list.

This is a New Adaptation of the Old Reliable, Always Sure Mortgage

Mortgage No. 11	Mortgage No. 22	Mortgage No. 29
\$2250—four notes, \$500 each, and one note \$250, running 8 years at 6%. Located on Beachwood Drive, Hollywood. Improved with six-room bungalow. Appraised value \$4750. Insured \$2500.	\$1300—four notes, \$300 each, and one \$100 note, running 8 years at 6%. Located on Eagle Rock ave. Improved with 5-room bungalow. Appraised value \$2700. Insured \$1300.	\$700—one \$500 note and one \$200 note, running 8 years at 6 per cent. Located on South Clarence st. Improved with 4-room cottage. Appraised value \$1500.00. Insured \$500.

"Home Builders General Agency"
Selling Agents for "Home Builders"

129 South Broadway

Ground Floor Mason Opera House

The Oil Industry.
**BIG LAND DEAL
IN SIMI VALLEY.**

French Syndicate Has Option
on Tract.

Holding to Be Developed
for Oil.

Cuano Well Yields Half
Mexican Output.

A French syndicate has obtained an option on 7500 acres of land in Simi Valley, Ventura county, the consideration being \$125 an acre, according to reliable information. The land is in three parcels near the Petrol Oil Company's recent strike and the understanding is that if the purchase is consummated the holdings will be developed for oil.

It is said that the purchasers intend to consider anything but the outright purchase of the property. A report also has it that half the money has been paid for the holdings, and it is expected that the deal will be completed in about thirty days.

By some oil men the entrance of foreign capital into this region is regarded as significant of the interest which has been manifested in the possibilities of the new portion of the Ventura county field, since the strike made by the Petrol Oil Company at that location appears to be more regular and the structural conditions more favorable for oil than further north. It is said that the land has been laid in large tracts and that the owners are unwilling to lease except at prohibitive prices and that this is the reason why more activity has been apparent. It is considered that only concerns with large capital will be in a position to meet these conditions.

At latest reports the Petrol Oil Company's No. 1 well was doing about 1000 to 1200 barrels a day of oil, and a thirty-seven-gravity oil, which is sold at about \$1.50 a barrel. The company is drilling well No. 2. The cost of production is low because of the shallowness of the well.

Mexican Output.

Figures on the production of oil in Mexico for the year 1913 show a total of 14,598,000 barrels, about 95 per cent. of which is estimated to have been yielded by the Mexican Petroleum Company's properties, more than half coming from Cuano well No. 7, which outputs about 25,000 barrels a day.

It is figured that nearly 4,500,000 barrels of the remainder was produced by the Mexican Eagle Company, that concern and the Mexican Petroleum having yielded together nearly 10 per cent. of the oil.

The East Coast Oil Company, which ranked third, has a large output at Tuxtla. Quite a portion of its oil also comes from Panuco. The total production of this company, which is a Southern Pacific subsidiary, is estimated at \$50,000 to \$60,000 barrels for the year. Most of the oil exported from Mexico came to the United States.

The Mexican Petroleum Company has brought in a well about three miles from Ebano, with an output of

"Pigs Is

and—

FACT
The "five wire" of TODAY is TO THE SITUATION? Do you realize that SECURITY is opportunity of its kind in a

There Is No

We have acquired our land, Our departments of Farm and Rentals, and Hotel and Apartments. Every one of our activities is de

Opportunity Knocks

Has it ever occurred to you the number of building permits in Simi Valley will have to how to be Stop and think it over a few near neighbors subscribing, on

Shares in S

Okey that impulse NOW. Do price has gone higher.

Security

Union

Table of Monthly F

AT 13 CENTS PER	
1.30 Monthly	pays for 200
1.50 Monthly	pays for 300
2.00 Monthly	pays for 400
2.50 Monthly	pays for 500
3.00 Monthly	pays for 600
3.50 Monthly	pays for 700
4.00 Monthly	pays for 800
4.50 Monthly	pays for 900
5.00 Monthly	pays for 1,000
5.50 Monthly	pays for 1,100
6.00 Monthly	pays for 1,200
6.50 Monthly	pays for 1,300
7.00 Monthly	pays for 1,400
7.50 Monthly	pays for 1,500
8.00 Monthly	pays for 1,600
8.50 Monthly	pays for 1,700
9.00 Monthly	pays for 1,800
9.50 Monthly	pays for 1,900
10.00 Monthly	pays for 2,000

Oil Industry. BIG LAND DEAL IN SIMI VALLEY.

French Syndicate Has Option
on Tract.

Holding to Be Developed
for Oil.

Casino Well Yields Half
Mexican Output.

A French syndicate has obtained an option on 1740 acres of land in Simi Valley, Ventura county, the consideration being \$100 an acre, according to reliable information. The land is in the hands of the Petrol Oil Company's recent strike and the understanding is that the half the money will be paid for the holdings and the balance will be paid when the oil is developed.

It is said that the purchasers intend to consider anything but the surface of the property. A recent law in that half the money will be paid for the holdings and the balance will be paid when the oil is developed.

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estimated at 1200 barrels a day of twelve-gravity oil. This heavy oil is used for the manufacture of asphalt, in which the company does a large business. The production of this portion of the company's property is estimated at about 4000 barrels a day.

Big Gusher.
Reports indicate that well No. 8 of the Maricopa Queen Oil Company on section 12, 13-22, is of the sensational gusher type. Late estimates indicated that the well was doing about at the rate of 30,000 barrels a day. Saturday a week ago it is said that the flow ran as high as 2000 barrels an hour. The well sanded up after that, but was brought in again the past week.

"Wildcat" Has Sand.
Latest information of a reliable character on the Craftsman Oil Company's wildcat well, about four miles north of Burbank, is that it is 1700 feet deep, and has encountered seventy-three feet of sand showing oil. Whether or not this will prove of commercial value is problematical.

Runs Many Strings.
The Kern Trading and Oil Company is operating no less than thirty-eight strings in the northern fields, besides which there are also three idle strings. Of the total forty-one strings, eighteen are in the Coalinga field, sixteen in Midway, six in Maricopa and two in Kern River. The company has been very active in its development operations of late, building about three to five rigs a month.

The reason assigned for this activity, is that in many instances the company is endeavoring to protect its lines, very little "inside" drilling being done. It is also believed that the need for more oil has been particularly responsible for the activity. The Kern Trading and Oil Company is a subsidiary of the Southern Pacific.

Notes and Personalities.
The General Petroleum Company has sixteen strings of tools in Midway, two of which are idle. The development work of the big company is scattered over its many leases.

It is generally considered that the production of the Montebello property has been almost entirely responsible for the increase in Ventura county's output. The company is understood to be obtaining about 35,000 barrels a month from its holdings.

Announcement is made that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the El Dorado Oil Company is to be held tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock at Bakersfield.

The Traders Oil Company is reported to have a strong showing of gas and oil in its wildcat well in Ventura county at 2340 feet.

Dorsey Hager, a petroleum engineer, and A. A. Aultman, a geologist, and F. J. Silabee, statistician of the Independent Producers' Agency, went to Ventura county yesterday afternoon on a tour of observation.

The Calumet Oil Company is preparing for the building of the rig for its No. 4 well in the Ventura field.

While working on the recentment of its well in the Midway field, which necessitates the deepening of the hole for a few feet, the Panama Oil Company encountered a showing of oil.

The Union Oil Company's McLeod well, No. 2, which recently collapsed after doing about 2000 barrels a day for a short time, is redrilled.

TO BUILD GARAGE.
The Enderly-Addis Company reports the sale by R. R. Smith to a local capitalist, for a given consideration of \$15,000 cash, of the property at No. 1367-1373 South Flower, 105x155 feet to an alley. Two frame residences now on the lot will be removed and a two-story brick garage, with a hall above will be built.

RESIDENCE DEALS.
Four transfers of residences are reported by J. B. Franklin as follows: J. A. Fairchild to R. D. Bronson, twelve-room residence at No. 2090 Harvard boulevard, \$35,000; Gesner Williams to Spencer Kennedy, eight-room house at Ruth avenue and Ocean front, Venice, A. B. Champney to Gesner Williams, ten-room house at the southwest corner of Flower and Thirty-fifth streets, \$3500; J. B. Franklin, seven-room house at No. 2311 West Thirtieth street to Mrs. Alma V. Edwards, \$4500.

GLLENDALE IS GLAD.
Expects Successful Culmination of Two Years' Work for Additional Street Car Line.

GLLENDALE, March 8. — At the conclusion of two years of toll the committee from the Glendale Chamber of Commerce, appointed for the purpose of securing an electric line for the east side of this city, has almost accomplished that work. The Pacific Electric Company has given R. A. Blackburn, chairman of the committee, a written statement to the effect that as soon as the people of Glendale live up to their part of the agreement the railway company will begin the work of grading the road and laying rails. The company is not asking any bonus, but requires the local people give a free right of way, a franchise along Broadway, and terminal ground at the northern terminus of the line.

The greater part of the right of way has been secured, including practically all of the proposed route lying inside this city. Assisting in this work are H. C. Tupper, Spencer Robinson, W. W. McElroy, T. W. Watson, F. H. Vesper, Dr. R. E. Chase, J. H. Eppinger, Frank Zerr, Mrs. Mable Tigh, J. F. Shropshire and George B. Woodbury.

According to the Building Inspector's report for the month of February, thirty-four permits for street widening were granted during the month, having a valuation of \$58,500.

A CITY OF HOMES.
All Building Permits Taken Out in South Pasadena During February Were for Extensions of Residences.

SOUTH PASADENA, March 8. — Building permits taken out for February totaled about \$20,000, all for residences, of cottages, bungalow or story and half type. Those over \$1000 followed: W. F. Halderman, No. 1209 Spruce street, \$2500; E. A. Wood, No. 866 Montrose avenue, \$2000; T. I. Gifford, No. 218 S. Street, \$1500; J. C. 12500; Pacific Light and Power Company, No. 1611 Fremont avenue, \$2000; W. T. Ward, No. 1844 Monterey road, \$1500; J. J. Fliley, No. 524 Grand avenue, \$2000.

Permits have been issued this month to the A. A. Appel Grocery Company for an \$1000, two-room store building on Fair Oaks avenue, just north of Mission street, and to C. C. Booth for a \$2500 residence at No. 2070 Milan avenue.

The land lying near the South Pasadena reservoir, not needed by the water department, has been sold to buyers unnamed for \$5000.

EL SEGUNDO
The Standard Oil Company is now erecting the second unit of stills, which will probably double the capacity of the present EL SEGUNDO plant. The standard oil EL SEGUNDO refinery is already refining upwards of 10,000 barrels of oil a day, and just the other day, four great vessels were loading at one time at the EL SEGUNDO pier. What does it all mean?

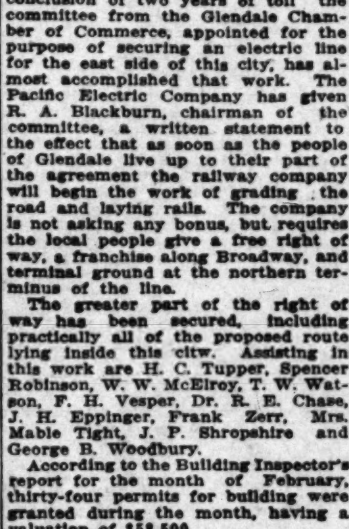
Simply this: That, with a payroll backing which will some day count up into the millions of dollars a year, EL SEGUNDO will be a city of ten or fifteen thousand people, a city of great wealth, of big real estate transfers, of safe and certain profits to those who invest now.

The EL SEGUNDO lots, quarter-acre, half-acre and acre home sites that you can buy today for a few hundred dollars, will then be worth thousands of dollars!

These profits are yours, if you are awake in your opportunity, for you can shut your eyes, buy at EL SEGUNDO and make money.

Easy Terms—For as little as \$25 cash and \$10 a month you can buy a lot that will undoubtedly be worth two or three times as much long before you have paid for it.

El Segundo "The Standard Oil Pay Roll"



**\$11,750 Profit
on a \$750 Lot!**

**Business Corners That Cost the Purchasers \$750
Now Valued at \$20,000**

That's the record at Richmond, California, the only city in California that ever gave investors the same opportunity for big real estate profits that EL SEGUNDO gives them today.

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See EL SEGUNDO today. Auto trips planned for all interested, and you assume no obligation nor expense by calling at the company's office and arranging to see the property and all the beautiful surrounding country by auto.

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135 to 140 Mezzanine Floor
Title Insurance Building, Fifth and Spring.
Los Angeles, Cal.

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See EL SEGUNDO today. Auto trips planned for all interested, and you assume no obligation nor expense by calling at the company's office and arranging to see the property and all the beautiful surrounding country by auto.

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Los Angeles, Cal.

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**INCLUDING ALL IMPROVEMENTS—GRADED AND OILED
STREETS—CEMENT CURBING AND SIDEWALKS—WATER
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If you see it today, you'll buy.
If you buy now, you'll realize a handsome profit this year.
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We have acquired our land, and are building our houses.
Our departments of Farm and Acreage, House and Lot, Business Chances, Loans, Leases and Rentals, and Hotel and Apartment have developed a clientele to be envied by others. Every one of our activities is done with the sole aim of benefit to our share holders.

Opportunity Knocks But Once at Your Door—It Is There Now

Has it ever occurred to you that Los Angeles is second only to Greater New York in the number of building permits granted? The time is not far distant when even the great metropolis will have to bow to her sister of the greater West.
Buy and think it over a few minutes. Can you afford to stand idly by and see your neighbors subscribing, on the easy monthly installment plan, for

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Table of Monthly Payments

AT 13 CENTS PER SHARE

\$ 1.00 Monthly pays for 200 shares, total \$ 25
1.50 Monthly pays for 300 shares, total 39
2.00 Monthly pays for 400 shares, total 52
2.50 Monthly pays for 500 shares, total 65
3.00 Monthly pays for 600 shares, total 78
3.50 Monthly pays for 700 shares, total 91
4.00 Monthly pays for 800 shares, total 104
4.50 Monthly pays for 900 shares, total 117
5.00 Monthly pays for 1,000 shares, total 130
5.50 Monthly pays for 1,100 shares, total 143
6.00 Monthly pays for 1,200 shares, total 156
6.50 Monthly pays for 1,300 shares, total 169
7.00 Monthly pays for 1,400 shares, total 182
7.50 Monthly pays for 1,500 shares, total 195
8.00 Monthly pays for 1,600 shares, total 208
8.50 Monthly pays for 1,700 shares, total 221
9.00 Monthly pays for 1,800 shares, total 234
9.50 Monthly pays for 1,900 shares, total 247
10.00 Monthly pays for 2,000 shares, total 260
10.50 Monthly pays for 2,100 shares, total 273
11.00 Monthly pays for 2,200 shares, total 286
11.50 Monthly pays for 2,300 shares, total 299
12.00 Monthly pays for 2,400 shares, total 312
12.50 Monthly pays for 2,500 shares, total 325
13.00 Monthly pays for 2,600 shares, total 338
13.50 Monthly pays for 2,700 shares, total 351
14.00 Monthly pays for 2,800 shares, total 364
14.50 Monthly pays for 2,900 shares, total 377
15.00 Monthly pays for 3,000 shares, total 390
15.50 Monthly pays for 3,100 shares, total 403
16.00 Monthly pays for 3,200 shares, total 416
16.50 Monthly pays for 3,300 shares, total 429
17.00 Monthly pays for 3,400 shares, total 442
17.50 Monthly pays for 3,500 shares, total 455
18.00 Monthly pays for 3,600 shares, total 468
18.50 Monthly pays for 3,700 shares, total 481
19.00 Monthly pays for 3,800 shares, total 494
19.50 Monthly pays for 3,900 shares, total 507
20.00 Monthly pays for 4,000 shares, total 520

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\$500 note and note, running 6 per cent. Le- south Clarence st. with 4-room out- Apartment value Insured \$500.

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ing Center.



Factories for Torrance.

Companies Begin Erection of Factories for Torrance. The Torrance Pearl Manufacturing Company, another \$100,000 company, is building a factory 50x150 feet and will employ fifty men in the manufacture of pearl buttons. Contracts have been entered into for the delivery of pearl shell from the Mexican coast and from the Pacific.

WANT BETTER LIGHTING.

The Green Meadows Improvement Association is circulating a petition to obtain a bigger and better lighting district for the south side. The petition is being circulated in the Manchester avenue and Main street, and between Figueroa and Main. President Ill of the association has been selected to represent the south side at a conference of the Federation of Improvement Association, to consider and discuss the petition to be voted upon at the coming elections.

DIRECTORS ACT.

Irving R. Parsons, who was brought from the East to act as manager of the El Sagrado Land Investment Company, has been appointed general manager by the directors of that concern. He has experience in newspaper and real estate work, and has been employed in a managerial capacity by various concerns in St. Louis, Chicago, New York and New York.

TO COOPERATE IN DEVELOPING.

Rescue, Eula and Buckeye to Unite Efforts.

Halifax to Adopt Similar Plan With Belmont.

Montana's Report Shows a Marked Improvement.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

TONOPAH (Nev.) March 4.—The next movement of importance will be action by the directors of Rescue, Eula, a Zedig concern, to co-operate with the Buckeye Belmont in driving through the territory of the former from the deep shaft of the latter, which is already down 1200 feet. The advantage of the proposed plan is to give the Eula a chance for deep development at a nominal cost and effect an immense saving through dispensing with the large force required to keep the Eula going.

The surface equipment of the Buckeye is sufficient to provide for the work in both properties, and it is contended by the interested parties that the mineralized zone on the Eula can be reached with a saving of more than 50 per cent. of the present cost of sinking and drifting. The Buckeye shaft is now forty feet east of the east end line of the Eula claim.

In the same section the Halifax has started to connect its workings on the 1400-foot level with the eastern workings of the Belmont mine, and the west drift from the Halifax property is now twenty feet into Belmont territory. This connection is made for the purpose of supplying better air and ventilation to both properties.

The north cross-cut on this level passed through the big vein cut last week, where the values, ranging from \$5 to \$12 per ton, were shown. Drifting on this for an ore shoot will be started as soon as better ventilation is secured through connection with the Belmont. Sinking of the main shaft progresses. It is down 1840 feet.

The West End has opened up the big vein in a raise from the west drift, showing it to be from twelve to fifteen feet wide. This is the downward extension of the ore proven in the east drift from the bottom of the vein sunk from the 600-foot level. Where it is opened up from the raise below it is of milling grade for twelve feet. Through this are some streaks of good ore.

The remaining three feet is of poor grade. The raise will be extended upward to connect with the drift from the veins.

The new compressor plant has been put in operation and work was commenced on the 400-foot level of the old California shaft, where raising and cross-cutting are in progress.

Meanwhile development of the extreme western portion of the extensive Tonopah territory will have been started. Recent exploiting of this section gives most encouraging prospects for the opening up of new ore bodies.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

TONOPAH (Nev.) March 7.—News just received from Washington is to the effect that former Postmaster General F. H. Hitchcock has accepted the presidency of mining corporations near Bisbee and in Pima county controlled by Hoval A. Smith and that it is possible that Mr. Hitchcock will make his headquarters hereafter in Bisbee or Tucson. Mr. Smith is connected with companies owning ground of immense value around Bisbee.

F. C. Earle, one of the best-known mining men of the Southwest, died suddenly of paralysis last Friday at his home in El Paso. For more than twenty years Mr. Earle had been intimately known to the miners of the Southwest. He started as an assayer at Tucson and Nogales. Eighteen years ago he became ore buyer for the El Paso smelter and later became general manager of that great plant. Last April he resigned to take charge of a number of mines in Arizona, the property of the Development Company of America. It is understood that his plans included a change of residence to Saco, Ariz., where he proposed to start up the Imperial smelter, to work copper ores from Christmas and Imperial.

The Borderland Mines Company has secured funds for building a power plant at Calabasas, a few miles from Nogales on the line of the Tucson-Nogales railroad, and will furnish cheap electric power to the mines of that locality, running northward into the Patagonia section.

The mining activity around Patagonia has created a veritable boom in that town, where hotel accommodations are not always to be had. Ore is shipped in such quantities that suggestions have been made that Patagonia may be an extremely good place for the erection of a large custom or concentrating smelter.

On the 200-foot level of the Ivanhoe mine near Patagonia has been made a fine strike of silver-copper ore, which is to be developed by double shifts of miners.

Ten valuable claims in the Harshaw district, near Patagonia, have been relocated by A. D. Page and Nicholas Farrell, who claim that assessment work has not been done for several years past. The claims were held by the Douglas-Arizona and Sonora Development Company, which has headquarters in Nogales.

In the Superior Court at Tucson Judge Cooper has dismissed the case of Albert W. Forbes against the Arizona Parral Mining Company for \$17,500 commission on the sale of the San Xavier mine. Appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court.

The claim of the defense was that Forbes was to have a 10 per cent. commission on the sale provided he produced a purchaser who would pay \$250,000. The property actually was purchased for \$175,000 cash. Forbes, therefore, was considered as not having fulfilled his contract and not entitled to a commission even if he brought about the sale.

PRESCOTT ACTIVITIES.

Climax Adds Second Ten-Stamp Mill—Coronado Will Erect Plant in Few Months.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

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The Leading Events
IN THE DOMAIN OF SPORTS.XXXIInd YEAR.WILD PITCH
IN VERYLocal Crack Chicago Pitcher
Fournier Hits Homer, Triples
Times Up—Bill Tovar Pitches
Huge Good in Sports.

BY HARRY A. WILLIAMS.

QUOTE from Harry Williams' column after the game, "Fournier hit" twice the Chicago White Sox, but on the third day got thumped themselves.

Los Angeles, 4; Chicago, 1.

It was a scrappy contest, featuring the usual sentimental situation and some hard drives. The Angels won in a response with the high school heroes. White Sox, who had to every angle of the lot for a total of fourteen healthy wits.

A wild pitch by Russell in the sixth inning, allowing Moore to score the winner, run from third, down the line the day, after a home run by Fournier, scoring three tallies, had not scored in the first half of the game.

TOUR AND SAGLE.

More and Sagle did the honors for the Angels. Tovar showed a lot of skill and confidence, the pitcher that he is in good stands. He and two runs was the sum total of his delivery in four innings.

He had two bad spots, the first in the sixth, the Sox solving him for two runs and five hits, with a couple of home runs in for good measure.

White, vendor of curves, did not seem to work the corners and an occasional change of pace. The Angels took kindly to this, and peddled him for seven runs and a quartet of tallies in four innings.

Johnson pitched four innings, strong enough to see five Angels knock out his attack, and three of them score. He let go in the ninth inning day for a pinchman by the name of Gossitt.

FOURNIER HITS HIM.

Fournier lived up to his reputation with two singles, a triple and a home run in five trips to the plate. His season's record, duplicated by Fournier, was 100 percent.

Several others were sloughing, but with all the fervor of the home team, Fournier and Moore were the only ones with the home run.

He pitched a perfect game, with three singles each.

He made a switch or two in the seventh, but did not bring the home run. Billy Sullivan, who



we speak to the we—
ing that to the we—
—setting an prices for
—our outfit placed at
—Koto-Tu with last
—style and of experie
ing. They're the class
—we use the finest of our
khaki that can be obtained
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—EVERYTHING OUT

At Third, Between River



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Shall I Buy a Front or Rear Driven Electric?

Why not buy the Ohio Electric and have both controls—when driving alone there is no need of sitting in front like a chauffeur. Still when the car is full the front seat is the only safe one to drive from. The Ohio Electric has the exclusive patent of this double control feature.

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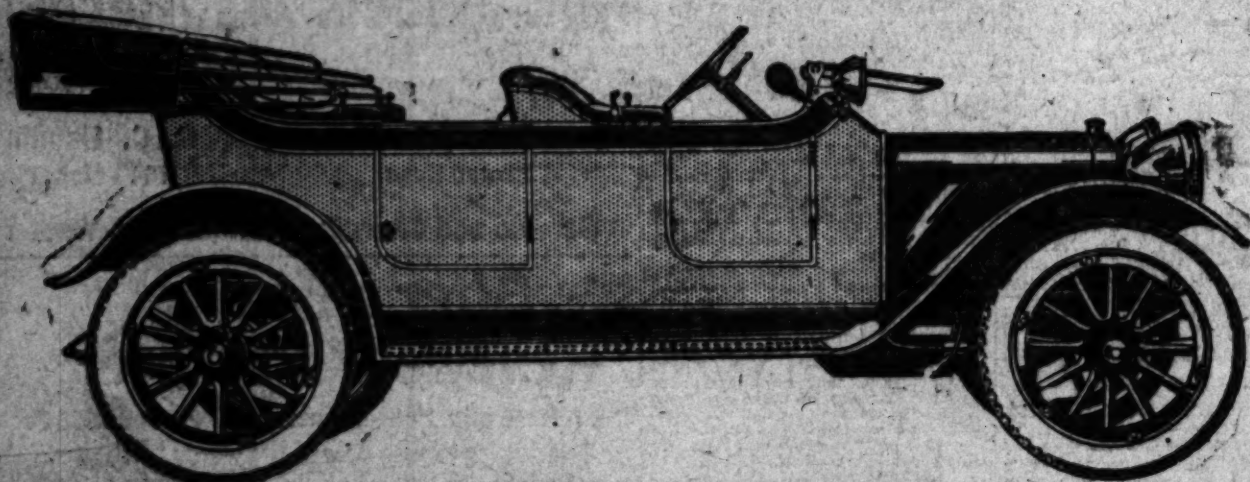
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BECAUSE the R.C.H. is not an assembled car, but is made entirely in the R.C.H. plants.
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BECAUSE it has a high second hand value.
BECAUSE it has real springs, 110-inch wheel base, is large and roomy and rides very easy.
BECAUSE the finish compares with that of the \$2000 cars.
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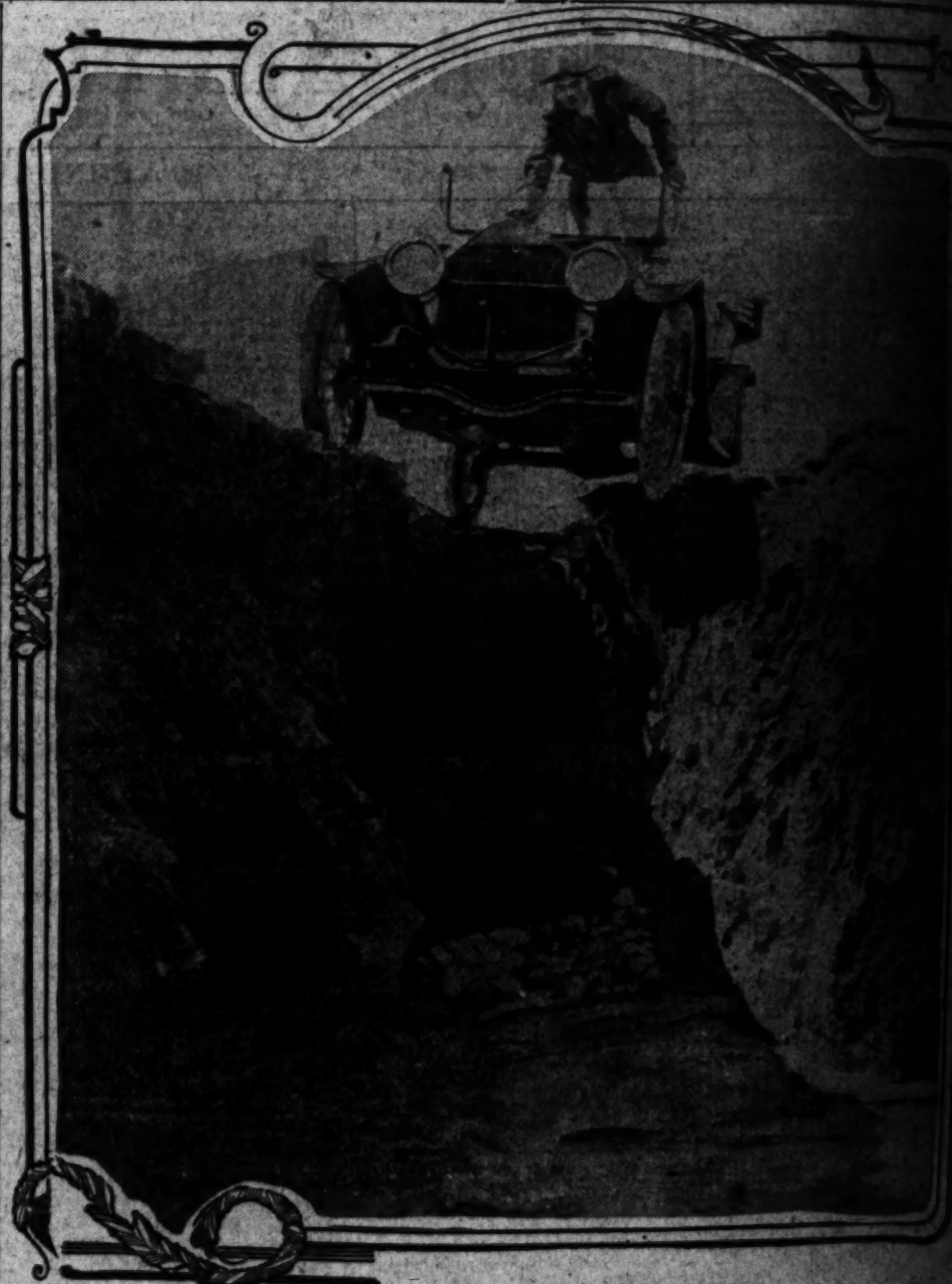


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Piles, Fistula
And Other Rectal Diseases.
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Entrance, 254 South Broadway.
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Water 5 Gallons 40c
Delivered within the old City Boundary
Lines.
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L. A. ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO.

MATHESON
Men and Women's Wear
Broadway at Third



Overland on the Verge of the Abyss Where the Good Roads Cease.

This is directly on the Ocean-to-Ocean Highway stretch of the Los Angeles county good roads system, two and one-half miles from El Monte. It is necessary to make a detour of three miles in order to reach El Monte because of the washout. N. J. Foster of the John W. Leavitt Company is on the land touring car looking into the canyon.

Hope He Does.

OVERLAND MAN AMBITIOUS
FOR RECORD SALES MARK.

HOUSED in one of the largest salesrooms in this city the J. W. Leavitt Company has at last come into its own. The demand for space was such that it became absolutely necessary to secure more room, and Manager Starr got busy at once. His increased sales made the need for a larger service department so urgent that the new quarters were secured.

The result is an increased business with the salesforce working overtime to supply the demand. The Overland cars are beginning to arrive at the rate of a carload a day and this is to be the rush season for Manager Starr, who expects to finish with the highest total ever recorded for his line.

The local Overland man is making a record. He wishes to eclipse the mark that the San Francisco headquarters is setting at. From the present outlook Starr's chances are fine and when A. D. Plughoff comes here in the next few weeks Starr says he will show him something that will make Plughoff happy.

"The demand for the Overland,"

says Starr, "is stronger than ever before. Our line is particularly interesting and we will have a service department in our new home that will make the Overland owners happy. It is my purpose to keep in touch with all the Overland owners and we will make them feel welcome when they come here for parts, or for anything they need. With the close of this year we expect to have at least twice as many Overland cars in Los Angeles as we now have. Of course, that will be going some, but we have been sent away to a good start and we expect to finish strong."

It is stated in well-informed polo circles in London that the Duke of Westminster is not going to America for the international polo games this summer.

A plan is on foot to entertain the legislators next week in Chicago with a coterie of Chicago's best little boxers. It is proposed to stage exhibition bouts under the terms laid down in the bills now pending and to demonstrate that the game is not what the enemies of prize fighting claim.

Bringing Out.

NEW HOME FOR
PEERLESS CAR.

Spacious Structure Ready for
Fine Handmade Line

Service Department
in Every Detail

Electric Section Is
Down to Date

The new building of the Peerless company, of 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 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This Ad. Deals with the Subject of Shortage of Sixes for 1913

FOR OF COURSE, THERE'S GOING TO BE a shortage of Sixes. Nothing could be more certain—nothing is giving the trade more concern at this moment. Dealers are worried and prospective buyers are beginning to be.

THIS AD. IS PUBLISHED March 8th, in all principal newspapers in the United States. Thirteen days from now is March 22nd—then comes the deluge.

"WASH THE IDEAS OF MARCH!" we say in the automobile business, for we have learned to regard the Roman Booth's warning, though it was not originally intended for us.

SEEMAS IF EVERYBODY in the world wants his automobile delivered in the six weeks between March 15th and May 1st. That's a condition that is at the same time welcomed and dreaded by makers whose product, as ours, enjoys a ready demand.

WE WELCOME IT BECAUSE it means big business—and we dread it because we know it also means disappointment to many good customers—bitter disappointment to some.

IT ALWAYS HAS BEEN SO—it probably will continue to be. Early buyers are bound to be disappointed. Yet among the early buyers are many good friends who have always depended upon this organization to furnish them automobiles of more advanced design, of a better quality and at a lower price than could be had elsewhere.

TARDY BUYERS ARE NOT TO BLAME for being tardy. Mostly they are too busy with other matters, or are unfamiliar with things automobile. Anyway, they are liable to believe there will be plenty of cars to go around.

FURTHERMORE, THERE WILL BE—BUT there never has been, and there best complaint to judge know that the shortage of the kind of cars you want will be greater this year than ever before.

GET THAT! THERE MAY BE plenty of cars. But there won't be plenty of Sixes, and there will be still less of the kind of Sixes that will measure up to the standard of the man who knows—and we are assuming that you are one of these.

WE ARE NOT INTERESTED so much in the man who doesn't know. We are not making cars to meet that demand.

BUT WE ARE VITALLY INTERESTED in those who do know. They are the readiest buyers of cars that do measure up to their standards—and the best customers afterwards.

THAT'S WHY WE ARE PUBLISHING THIS AD.—to warn those who know and who are going to insist on having a Six, that there is not only going to be a shortage of Sixes generally, but a discouraging shortage of Sixes of that kind.

LET US REPEAT—This ad. is only for those who know what does and what does not constitute a successful Six. These, in short, who know what they want—want what they want—and who will not accept a substitute. And we repeat we are assuming you are one of these.

NOW LET'S GET DOWN TO brass tacks. FIRST LET US SEE WHY there is a shortage of Sixes. Reason is simple—greater demand than possible supply. Why? Because buyers came to realize the superiority of Sixes sooner than most makers.

OR, TO PUT IT ANOTHER WAY: Buyers learned the advantage of Sixes sooner than most makers thought they would. Makers knew all the time, but didn't think the average buyer was aware of it.

WE PLEAD GUILT to having precipitated the trouble. And here's how it happened: In our advertisement announcing the Maxwell "50-6" (then the Maxwell "50-4") we said, "If You Are Paying More Than \$1,200 for a Car, You Are Rusted to a Six."

AND WE TOLD YOU WHY. And you and all the rest of the automobile buying world understood—rightly, for a landslide followed immediately after. Buyers began to demand and to insist on Sixes in all cars from \$1,200 upward. And as always happens, dealers echoed the demand of buyers.

NOW, YOU'LL RECALL WE DIDN'T say we had a Six at \$1,200; but we did announce the five-passenger Maxwell "40-6" at \$1,250 at the same time we announced the seven-passenger Maxwell "50-6" at \$1,350. And we predicted that the man who knew would decide he would rather pay the difference and have a Six than have an obsolete "Four" at the lower price.

WELL, EVENTS PROVED that we were right. And it didn't take long either. In fact, it happened in a remarkable short space of time. Most makers were caught unawares. That's why we have termed it "an avalanche."

INCIDENTALLY, WE SUDDENLY BECAME very much disliked in the trade. We had committed the unpardonable sin of telling the buyer something that other makers protested was "none of his business." However, we will probably surmount that. We're used to it.

WHAT WE ARE UP AGAINST—and the only thing that really matters to you or to us—is the fact that there aren't enough Sixes to go around. We know it. Everyone in the trade knows it. And we are telling you.

AND WHILE WE ARE TELLING, LISTEN—for here's something perhaps you didn't know.

THE IMMEDIATE RESULT of our sensational announcement—aside from the impression it made on prospective buyers—was to upset all carefully made plans of competitors. There were conferences, meetings of the "Ways and Means Committees," and anxious discussions between directors and engineers. The problem was, how to meet the new conditions—how to meet the insistent demand for Sixes.

FOR YOU MUST KNOW that while all makers foresaw the conquest of Sixes in all cars of 40 horsepower or over, most of them agreed that, except in cars of the highest price (say, \$4,000 and over), buyers would be willing to accept "Fours" for yet another season. There's where they miscalculated, and the matter had suddenly assumed a very serious aspect.

THE PROBLEM THAT CONFRONTED THEM was how to produce Sixes to meet the insistent demand. And most of them went about it by the shortest and most obvious route.

NOW GET THIS—IT'S VITAL. Demand always creates supply. The Six demand was no exception. It resulted in a supply of Sixes—but not the kind of Sixes you want if you know the difference between what constitutes a successful Six and the other kind. And we are assuming you do.

MANY CARS ARE OFFERED under the name of Sixes—but most of them are only converted Fours.

"WHAT IS A CONVERTED FOUR?" you ask. And we are glad you ask, because we know the answer. A "converted Four" is a Six that has been hurriedly produced to meet an unforeseen demand by the simple process of adding two to the Four the maker already had.

THAT'S SIMPLE, ISN'T IT? It's the obvious—in fact, the obviously obvious way to do it.

BUT IT CAN'T BE DONE. You can produce a "Six," but not a successful Six that way. There are engineering problems in a Six that do not arise in the designing or making of a Four. Space does not permit us to enter into this important matter in detail here, much as we should like to do so. For it is important—vitally important to the buyer.

WE HAVE, HOWEVER, TREATED THIS MATTER exhaustively in a little booklet, which we will be glad to send you, the title of which is "Two Added to Four Do Not Make a Six."

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW about Sixes so as to be able to choose intelligently, you'll find more real information in this booklet than you'll get elsewhere. And it's authentic. Without being too highly technical, its contents emanate from the engineer who knows, perhaps, a little more about designing Sixes than any other in this industry. He's the man who designed the Maxwell "50-6."

BETWEEN THE LINES we tell you wherein and why the Maxwell "50-6" is superior. But you are just as much interested in learning that as we are in telling you. Its personal will be worth while—you'll be able to tell the average salesman more than he knows about Sixes, and once you've digested its contents you will be able to talk by simply lifting the hood, which is a "converted Four" and which is a true Six—designed from the ground up as a Six.

MEANTIME, YOUR CHIEF CONCERN is how to get your Six, despite the shortage of Sixes generally, and especially of the type of Sixes you want—Sixes that have been designed by makers who believe in Sixes and who know how. That's your only concern.

ANSWER IS, GET IN LINE QUICKLY—see your local dealer and place your order, specifying delivery when you will want the car—and you will get it while others will be waiting and cursing as in years past because makers cannot make enough of the kind of cars that are in most demand.

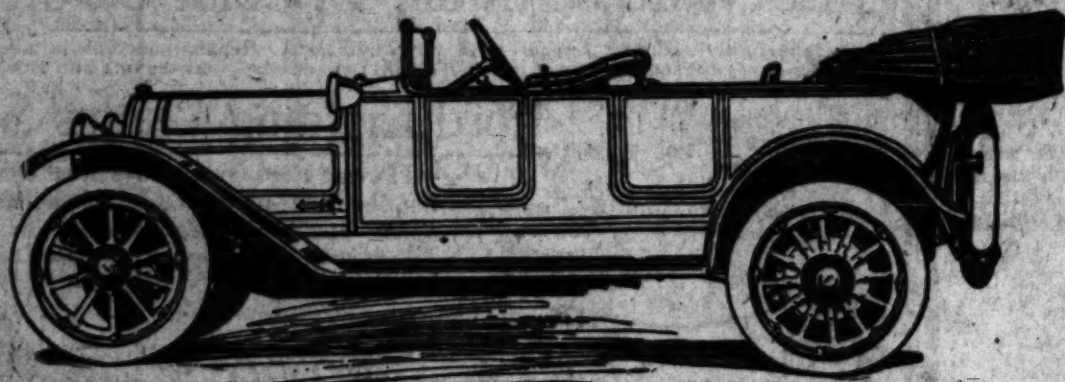
YOU'VE NOTICED, DOUBTLESS, that we have said little in this Ad. about our own particular product—Maxwell Sixes. Reason is we don't need to. When by a process of elimination, you have ascended from your consideration the converted Fours and other Sixes that do not come up to your standard, there will be few left to select from—and foremost and most desirable among these few will be the Maxwell "50-6."

THE MAXWELL "50-6" is a car of such power, such beauty, such capacity and of such quality throughout, as you had expected to pay at least \$4,000 for—and we contend it cannot be equaled even at that price.

BODY DESIGNED BY BRUCE OTT and already being copied by other makers. Motor designed by William Kelly, one of the earliest advocates of the Sixes and an engineer who is recognized by his contemporaries as one of the foremost, if not, indeed, the foremost authority on six-cylinder cars.

OUR PRICE (\$1,350) is made possible only by our superior manufacturing facilities, and the fact that we are the largest makers of Sixes.

IF YOU HAVEN'T SEEN and ridden in this magnificent car, you owe it to yourself to do so at once. There isn't a day to lose. Orders placed within the next ten days will be sure of delivery almost on the day specified. After that, we don't know. Each buyer will have to take his own chance.



Maxwell "50-6" \$1,350

THE MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

UNITED MOTOR-LOS ANGELES COMPANY, J. S. Conwell, Manager, 12th and Olive Streets

Dealers:

Alhambra, Anna George.
Anaheim, Amel & Redd Machine Co.
Bakersfield, J. B. Beardsley.
Burbank, J. B. Beardsley.
Glendale, "Texas," Harold H. Thorne.
Glendale, "Texas," Tupper Robinson Co.

Imperial Valley, Edgar Ross & P. H. Hines.
Long Beach, "Texas," Hammer-Ballard Co.
National City, L. A. Wilson.
Oxnard, J. L. Hillman.
Pomona, "Texas," Tupper Robinson Co.

Redlands, Fred G. Withins.
Riverside, J. B. Beardsley.
San Diego, G. W. Loring, 2021 Fifth St.
Santa Barbara, Hendricks Bros.
Tomball, F. L. Fennell.

Dealers Wanted in Unoccupied Territory.

WARNING—Dealers with good talent sometimes overstep their allotted, hoping by extra pressure on the factory to get a few more cars of the popular types. In the case of Maxwell cars for 1913 this is dangerous. We have allotted to dealers (and there are over 1,000 Maxwell dealers) every Six we can hope to make, even with our tremendous facilities. Buyers who wait, therefore, in hope of knowing how many cars the local dealer has been allotted, and how many he has sold. Alas, we are informed some dealers are claiming to represent the new Maxwell line who have not been authorized. If in doubt, write us and we'll tell you frankly. Then place your order, pay a cash deposit to bind the sale, get a definite delivery date—and you are secure. Your car will be delivered within ten days of the date specified, if not on the exact date. But get the order in at once.

Gasoline Fire Engines.

(Continued From Third Page.)

engine stationed at Washington and Arlington streets, told of going a mile and a quarter to a fire and beating a horse-drawn engine stationed within four blocks of the fire.

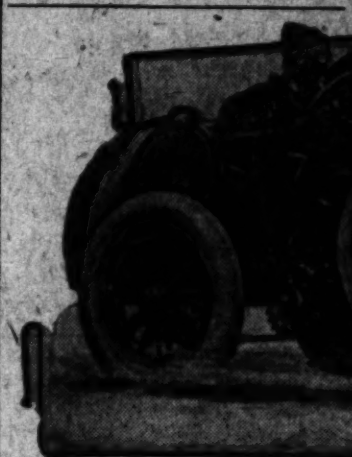
His giant charge will throw three straggs at once, amounting to 1100 gallons per minute. And it does it with the same power that takes it to the scene of the fire, simply by shifting a lever. The engine does not even stop.

But it need not be thought that there are not horse lovers and natural conservatives to perform the much-needed work of pointing out the flaws in automobile fire service.

NOT FOR CROWDED STREETS.

Automobile fire engines have been found unsatisfactory in the loop district of Chicago because of the difficulty of clearing a way for them through the congested streets. The spectacle of smoke and sparks and foam flecked horses pounding on the paving stones, meant a miraculously formed "gangway" through the densest traffic, which enabled horses to win striking victories over gasoline in the heart of Chicago.

This difficulty has not made itself felt in Los Angeles, but J. V. Almsworth of the department machine shop called attention to the fact that no "steam" in the history of Los An-



W. H. Carlson Winning the Pt. Loma Road Race in the Benz.

Carlson finished thirty seconds ahead of the Stutz, and made the entire 200 miles without a change of gear. The local lad is one of the most promising road-race drivers now before the public and will be seen at the proposed Los Angeles to San Francisco road race. Above is Billy's racing face.

gees has ever "fallen down" so lamentably as did the first auto engine.

When this machine first arrived in the city it required six weeks' work before it would throw water properly because of a faulty construction of the spark plug. Then on its way to a recent fire the whole bottom of the machine dropped out. If a horse had stumbled and been killed another could have been obtained, but in this case the machine was, and still is, entirely out of commission. It never arrived at the fire, for which it set out. Its place has been taken, pending repairs, by the new Gorkham, a make which the Fire Commissioners believe will prove more satisfactory than the first type purchased.

MACHINES DEFER.

The matter of depreciation is a mooted point. Los Angeles has "weaners" that have been in service thirty-eight years and can still compete with the 1913 models of any type. No one, of course, knows how long the auto engine will last.

As they need be in service only a few hours a month it would seem that their life should be long, but it must also be recognized that those few hours are most strenuous, and that gasoline engines are far from perfect.

But quite regardless of any arguments that may be made against them, there is no questioning the fact that it will not be long until the "greatest auto town in the world" will be fighting its fires exclusively with the aid of gasoline, rather than that of horse flesh and steam.

SIX MINUTES WINS RACE FROM TAFT.

William Kiepsch, of Taft won a pool of \$150 a week ago by making the trip from Taft to Los Angeles within twelve hours. When he was about to start on his trip some friends expressed the opinion that the heavy rain had made some of the roads impassable. He offered to wager, not only that he would get through, but that he would make the journey within twelve hours. He covered the \$150 offered by the skeptics and set out in the Kissel Kar, which he had owned only a few months. His only accident was the blowing out of a front tire. He arrived at the Kissel Kar agency on Pico street in eleven hours and fifty-four minutes.

ART KRUEGER VERY FOND OF KIPLING.

(Special Correspondence of The Times.)

VRALIA, March 7.—Arthur Krueger, center fielder, is the club high-brow.

This came to light the other day, when a newspaper man happened into Art's boudoir. He didn't find, as he did the night of that author's he did find enough of that author's writings to show that Krueger is a fan of Kipling.

The walls were decorated with quotations from Kipling, with a formidable array of his books on the table, containing everything from the "Reckless" to his animal stories. Krueger is a college graduate, and something of a "book worm."

APPERSON

"Jack Rabbits"

"4-45" Touring Car . \$1950

"4-45" Roadster . . . 1950

"4-55" Touring Car . 2350

Electric Starting

Electric Lighting

LEON T. SHETTLER COMPANY
151 West Pico Street

Main 7034, LOS ANGELES. Home 10167.
"A Live Dealer will Sell You a Live Car."



MAKES GOOD IN FAIR ALARM

Press of Old England

Tribute to Cadillac

"Cleverest of Vehicles"

a Real Coach

Self-Starter Power

With Towing Ability

Don Lee has just received a letter from the London Motor Show, telling of the success of the Cadillac in the London show. The Cadillac is a unit in making the car a machine and in the most modern and powerful taken from the speedometer by the Royal Automobile Club.

starting device 1913 was a masterpiece, and the quality of the work was pronounced by the judges as thorough.

America will read with interest the following extracts from the London Motor Show.

One of the most notable features at the Motor Car Show in London was the Cadillac displayed in the Electric Self-Starter section. The work is of a standard body cannot be surpassed by any other body produced in the world.

Every family has a car, and the Cadillac is the car of the future. The Cadillac is the car of the future.

The Cadillac is a car of the future. The Cadillac is the car of the future. The Cadillac is the car of the future.

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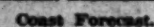
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-By Gale.



BY HARRY A. WILLIAMS

[illegible]

MARY CHOICE

very much whether Los Angeles club than that of last year, when one of the most formidable forces on the Coast was expected to replace four men like Loefer and Berger and Leverette by bringing in three players toward setting the pace. Harper is called as fast as he can, and may be seen in action sufficiently often to cause some in other divisions.

In right field, one of the best in the league will be seen in the standard of the American League. The addition of more strength to the team is more apparent in Moore, who held the speed of the club in the American Association. "Fabo" Ellis is about fifty feet off base or short stop, and Wagner, who will be well on the job with the outfield.

If he could of the catcher, and Brooks are here, have few equals in the game.

It is now whether the pitcher, Berger and Leverette, by the addition of the new pitcher, Leavitt, Woll will be able to win all the games. The pitcher is likely to be a ball player.

The coming good Agnew, and really good ones ago and

Wolverton has a formidable-looking pitching staff and a hard-hitting outfield. The addition of Blase of the St. Louis Cardinals has materially strengthened the catching staff. Milwaukee's O'Rourke is expected to pose a fairly good infield, but one which is likely to require strengthening before the season is greatly advanced.

Wolverton has a wealth of seasoned material, and will not have to depend on "green" arms and legs. At the same time, he has a number of good recruits, and some of these will be required to regularize. He requires some real work to land the Senators in the first division. Wolverton's security of his position is a maximum of results out of his material.

OAKLAND'S LUCK

The Oakland club stands as it did last year. Of that pennant-winning aggregation, Sharpe, Patterson and Tiedemann alone are missing. A lot of changes were effected, and the Oaks had no license to win the pennant last year, but they got away from it. It is probable that the sneeze at any club which holds the title of champion.

There is no doubt that Gardner or Ness at first, will be an improvement on Tiedemann. But it should be remembered that Sharpe was in more than half of the first last year. He averaged .360, and as a first baseman, probably outclassed both Ness and Gardner.

Schrim, Patterson's scousener in left field, is a grand ball player. He was a member of Coach's team in college, where Oakland stepped in and grabbed him. Schrim hit .313 in the first year. He never had success, as against .295 by Patterson. There is not a great deal to choose between the two men, but Schrim seems to have the edge.

The Oaks figure a trifle stronger than last season, but they may not have such good luck. It is not probable that they will win thirteen straight games right off the reel, as was the case with the Athletics.

Also, if Parkers' ability to win eleven straight games

YOUNG SEALS

EVERYBODY INTERESTED.
 "You can not tell whether or not a man owns an automobile by the knowledge of them he displays" is a fact which has been much impressed upon C. A. English, local agent for the Stevens-Duryea. Mr. English adds that the familiarity of the non-owning public with automobiles and the general interest in the technical side of the industry are most en-

encouraging for its future.

The Ki self-sta

The KisselKar is built by a wonderfully successful motor.

The Kissels were engine builders before the automobile manufacturers.

reason the KisselKar always exceeded the quality of most automobile motors. The KisselKar motor —is one of the simplest power plants ever

- absolutely silent.
- no vibration of even when the clutch is engaged, the car is standing
- always a reserve of

- no heavy smoking which is exclusively a feature.
- electric started on foot lever.
- widest range of the KisselKar motor flexible eliminates gear-shifting in driving. Get into "high"

Investigate Kissel

THE K

1

Still Hoping

[BY A. P. NIGHT, WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, March 8.—An appeal was fled today from the decision by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in which it was held that the racing commission had no crime. The appeal places the case before the highest court in the State.

Upon the appeal, which is of a general understanding, hangs the future of the racing law. Gov. Hughes and anti-betting forces killed the sport, but a recent decision has revived hope among the racing interests that the tracks might again be opened.

The Jockey Club, however, decided to take no action until a ruling is obtained from the Court of Appeals.

**Every
Inch
a Car**

The Kissels were experienced engine builders before they became automobile manufacturers. For this reason the KisselKar motor has always exceeded the quality standard of most automobile motors.

- The KisselKar motor
- is one of the simplest to operate
- power plants ever put into an automobile.
- absolutely silent.
- no vibration of consequence, even when the clutch is out and the car is standing.
- always a reserve of power.
- no heavy smoking possible, which is exclusively a KisselKar feature.
- electric started on the touch of a foot lever.

—widest range of throttle control. KisselKar motor flexibility practically eliminates gear-shifting in all ordinary driving. Get into "high" and you can

stay there—you can throttle down to three miles per hour in traffic, and you have the power at slow speeds to climb hills without rushing. If you want to see what the KisselKar motor will do, stop in the middle of the hill—shut off your engine—touch the starter foot lever—throw in your clutch—go back into the fourth speed (geared up) and finish the climb. This is an easy feat for any KisselKar model.

"Thirty"	\$1825
"Forty"	\$2125
"Fifty"	\$2650
60 H. P. "Six"	\$3300

KisselKar Service takes the mechanical side of motoring off your hands. A specially equipped building and service organization is maintained in this city to supply KisselKar owners with a service that minimizes upkeep, retards depreciation and insures maximum motoring pleasure.

Call at our service building and let us show you point by point the superior features of the KisselKar. Our 1913 catalog illustrates and describes all models. Ask for it.

Investigate KisselKar Commercial Trucks—1500 lb., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 tons

THE KISSEL AUTOMOBILE CO.
118 W. Pico St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Save money on staple supplies that are used daily by most automobile owners. We are constantly adding to our long list of Sacrifice Sale Bargains and offer for the next week the following attractions:

	Reg. Price	Sale Price		Reg. Price	Sale Price
Stewart Carburetor			10-pound can best		
ora.....	\$30.00	\$10.00	Carbide.....	1.25	.35
Brown Carburetor			Nay's Best Brass		
ora.....	25.00	7.50	Polish (1 pound		
Gasoline Strainers.....	1.50	.75	will make gal-		
no-Shammy Fun-			lonine.....	.50	.35
nels.....	1.75	.75	Cloverline Body		
Rubber steering			Patish.....		
wheel covers....	2.50	1.25	1 gallon.....	5.00	1.50
Large Imported			1/2 gallon.....	2.00	.45
French horns,	10.00	5.00	Quart.....	1.00	.35
with 50-in. tube.			Glad Rags.....	.25	.12 1/2
Large imported			Big Four Valve		
French horns			Grinding Com-		
with 50-inch tube	8.00	4.00	pound.....	.50	.25
Large American			Hollingshead Top		
made horns with			Dressing.....	.75	.40
50-inch tube....	6.00	3.00	Nats Foot Oil..	.50	.25
Vesta Electric Tail			Foot pedals.....	1.50	.75
Lamps.....	5.00	2.00	Demountable Tire		
Manhattan Oil Car-			Holders.....	6.50	4.00
riage Lamps.....	2.00	1.25	Ford Bumpers		
Lamp covers (side			(put on while		
or tail).....	1.00	.50	you wait).....	10.00	7.50
Debbin's Blowout			Rubbs, large sizes	9.50	5.50
chains, 4 1/2 inch			Rubbs, large sizes	10.00	7.50
only.....	2.50	1.25	Rubber goggles..	1.50	.75
Harris Non-Skid			Automatic Wind-		
chains (4 to set)	8.00	4.00	shields.....	30.00	14.00
Gray's Blowout			All Automobile Costs at 50 per		
Patches, 3 1/2-inch	1.00	.40	cent. discount.		
Gray's			All Rain Coats at 25 per cent.		
Patches, 4-inch..	1.00	.50	discount.		
Gray's Blowout			One lot of Automobile Caps,		
Patches, 4 1/2-inch	1.25	.50	25c each.		
Gray's Blowout					
Patches, 5-inch..	1.25	.65			
Guaranteed Liberty					
Auto Tubes.....					
28x3.....	3.75	2.50			
30x3 1/4.....	4.75	3.50			
32x3 1/2.....	5.00	3.85			
34x3 1/2.....	5.25	4.00			
34x4.....	7.00	5.00			
38x3.....	9.50	7.25			

All bargains guaranteed as represented or money cheerfully refunded.

JOHN T. BILL & CO.
953-955 South Main St.
Los Angeles, California.

The Big 4 Horn

Is in a Class by Itself

There is nothing to compare with the Big 4 Exhaust Horn. It is made entirely of aluminum and nickel-plated brass—the lightest, strongest and best sound producing metals known. The Big 4 Horn is a direct connection horn and needs no valve or separate part to connect it with the exhaust pipe. The aluminum body of the horn is made in different sizes so as to fit the exhaust pipe of any car made. The aluminum alloy disc which serves as a cut-out, or valve, for the horn is controlled by a spring fastened to the rod upon which it slides and is worked by the foot pedal. When the horn is not blowing the disc is held flush against the musical tubes, thus allowing no mud or soot to be thrown into them. While the horn is in this position the exhaust escapes through the cut-out, thus preventing mud or dust getting into the open cut-out. The tubes are made of the same grade of nickel plated brass tubing and are pressed into the four aluminum rings by hydraulic pressure, thus holding them absolutely tight.

The marvelous success of the Big 4 Horn has tempted many other manufacturers to imitate it, therefore look out for the Big 4 Sliding Disc Adjustable Horn with the name Big 4 stamped on the end of each tube. Don't let similarity deceive you; the Big 4 is the only exhaust horn that can be adjusted, that has a sliding disc cut-out and which will not clog, either with mud or soot.

Prices Complete With All Fittings.

No. 1 Horn, for cars 30-h.p. or over	\$12.50
No. 2 Horn, for cars 20 to 30-h.p.	\$11.25
No. 3 Horn, for cars 20 h.p. or under	\$10.00

Big 4 Horn Agency
334 West Pico

RUSSIA BUYS CLASSY RACERS.

Was the Best of Many Secured.

Owned in Snowland.

Bob Douglas, Kinney Lee, Among These.

The recent sale of horses to Russia, the nation's largest number of American trotters sold to Russia during the last few years, has contained the names of many of the country's champions. The horses, while they were racing in this country, had their names written on high posts at the stables of light horse racing. Three horses, however, were sold to Russia for a total of \$100,000. The horses were sold to Russia for a total of \$100,000. The horses were sold to Russia for a total of \$100,000.

BOB DOUGLAS GONE.

Some years ago, John Smith, who was the owner of the horse, was sold to Russia. The horse was sold to Russia for a total of \$100,000. The horse was sold to Russia for a total of \$100,000. The horse was sold to Russia for a total of \$100,000.

CAL SWING EFFECT.

THE TIMES, March 1.

THE LOCAL MAGNET.

JIM THORPE.

THE LINE-UP OF THE CHAMPIONS.

THE LINE-UP OF THE CHAMPIONS.

THE LINE-UP OF THE CHAMPIONS.

THE LINE-UP OF THE CHAMPIONS.

THE LINE-UP OF THE CHAMPIONS.

THE LINE-UP OF THE CHAMPIONS.

SIR THOMAS ADMITS AMERICAN RIGHTS.

THEY CABLE AND A P. TO THE TIMES.

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No-Rim-Cut Tires 10% Oversize

Start 1913 Right

At the start of this new season, join the hundreds of thousands who have learned how to stop tire waste.

End rim-cutting now—adopt oversize tires. Then watch mileage records—watch your tire upkeep. See if men are right or wrong about No-Rim-Cut tires.

Get Actual Proof

Every tire maker says, "My tires are best." You expect it. But here is the tire which, in actual use, has come to outsell all others.

Here is a tire with sensational sale, which has doubled and doubled until it has led to a panic in Tiredom.

Find out why these legends, who keep track of tire mileage, have come to No-Rim-Cut tires.

What You'll Find

You will find, for one thing, that these tires end rim-cutting. And no other satisfactory way to end it has ever been discovered.

Statistics show that rim-cutting ruins 23 per cent of all old-type tires.

You will find that our 10 per cent oversize under average conditions adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

You will find that our experts, after 14 years, have learned

what formulas and fabrics, what methods and processes give the maximum endurance.

You will find that these things, on the average, cut tire bills pretty near in two.

Now the King

The No-Rim-Cut tire is now the king of Tiredom.

It won its way there, from the bottom place, by lowest cost per mile.

It is there by the vote of hundreds of thousands who have bought and used two million Goodyear tires.

Don't say to yourself that these men are mistaken. Every evidence is, they are not.

They ask what you seek—less trouble, less expense. This season, try the way they found to bring down these bills down.

Write for the Goodyear Tire Book—1416—your edition. It tells all known ways to economize on tires.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., Akron, Ohio

LOS ANGELES BRANCH, 723-25 So. Olive St. Phone Home F6095—Broadway 365.

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Auto Gloves and Clothing DYAS-CLINE CO. 214 W. 3rd St.

Automobile FUNDING COMPANY OF AMERICA. 1011 South Olive St. Pasadena, Los Angeles, San Diego

Auto Supplies IN TIRES AUTO TIRE COMPANY. Sixth and Olive Streets.

Bargains \$515; DETROITER, \$1000; KOEHLER, 1600-lb. wagon, \$850. 1312 S. Grand. 22299; Broadway 3132.

Brush PRODUCTION DRIVE. No Check to 500—No Check to 500. 1112-23 So. Olive St.

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Colby Underslung WEAR LONGER. Our Tire Features give you good tire mileage. 1112-23 So. Olive St.

Empire Tires Filler Tires Guaranteed For 7000 Miles. MERCER & HOLLAND, 1038 South Main St.

Essenkay THE WORLD-FAMOUS CAR. PACIFIC COAST MOTOR CAR COMPANY, 1144 South Hope St.

Fiat COAT COMPANY. Headquarters for AUTO COATS, CAPS and GLOVES. 324 South Broadway.

Goodyear Gregg Auto Works. Tops, bodies, wheels, painting, enameling, blacksmithing. 17th and Los Angeles Sts.

Haynes HAYNES AUTO SALES COMPANY. Direct Factory Branch. Electric started and lighted, full 40-hp. 6000. 6000. Los Angeles: Figueroa at Harvard St. Main 625, 21261. San Francisco: Van Ness and Turk St.

Kelly Trucks Factory Branch and Service Station. 1038 South Grand. J. L. STONE, Assistant Manager. Main 1491.

Knox 25-30 H.P. 4-cylinder 5-passenger Touring Cars, Roadsters, Delivery Cars—\$600. F.O.B. Factory. KRIT MOTOR SALES CO. 912 Broadway 740

K-R-I-T and SPEEDWELL—LANCIA limousines; ten door and touring cars. SPEEDWELL truck and touring cars. DWIGHT L. HOLMES, 6019, 1231 South Flower Street. M. 5005.

LANCIA 1/4-TON TRUCK. \$750—Delivered to you. Lincoln Motor Sales Co., Pacific Coast Distributors. 1516 West Washington St. West 412—25957

Lincoln Locomobile Co. of America. "SIX" AND 4 CYLINDER. "Easiest Riding Car in the World." GILHOUSE BROS. CO., 3126 South Olive Street. T666, M477, 269.

MARMON GROVE AUTOMOBILE CO. 1228-30 SOUTH FLOWER ST. Distributors for Southern California. Phone: Main 4400; Home F6196

Marion LOUIS F. BENTON COMPANY. 1242-44 South Flower Street. Los Angeles, Cal. Exclusive Agents for Cal. and Arizona. Main 2323—T666

M'farlan "Six" IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. ALL COLORS. 49-H.P. 12100; 25-H.P. 11100. Fully equipped. C.A. Los Angeles. MICHIGAN MOTOR SALES CO., C. L. FORT, Mgr. City Salesmen 1913-14. W. First St. Home 5241, Wilshire 5181, 524 So. Grand Ave. Main 2257-7282.

Michigan 40 QUALITY TIRES. W. H. NEWBERRY RUBBER CO. Coast Distributors. 949-951 South Main St., Los Angeles. Main 2257

Miller Pacific Coast Branch. O. J. Root, Mgr. 1019-25 W. Washington St. Benrich Motor Co., Geo. B. Easler, Pres. and Manager 1732-1740 W. Washington St. Wm. Gregory, 602 N. Main St.

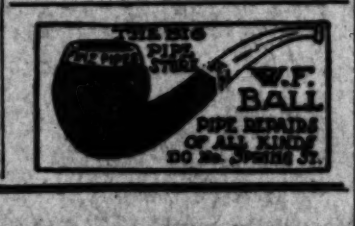
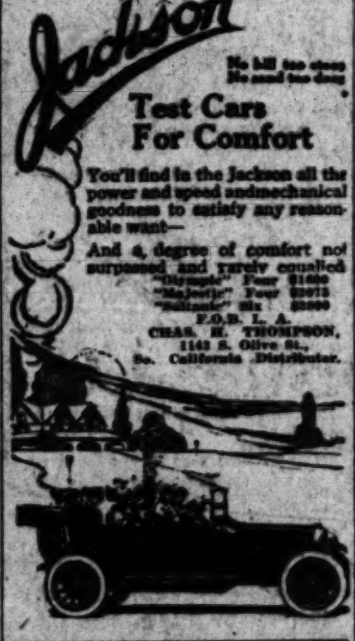
Moline BUXTON & CHILDS. Pico and Olive Streets. Distributors Southern California and Arizona. Main 371; F6651


Moon Gas and Distillate Trucks Manufactured by Los Angeles at June 21133. 3872-38 Lamy Ave. Sunset 2400

Moore F. L. MOORE MOTOR TRUCK CO. 3872-38 Lamy Ave. Sunset 2400

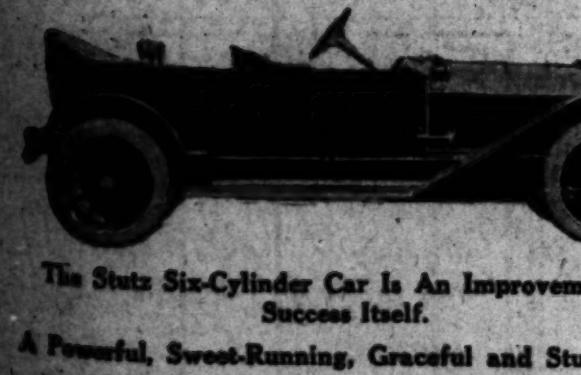
Moreland DISTILLATE MOTOR TRUCKS. Manufactured in Los Angeles by Maryland Motor Truck Co., North Main and Wilshire

Panhard Oil prices remain unchanged, regardless of the advance in other oils. JOHN T. BILL & CO., 923 and 925 So. Main St.





The Most Consistent Performing Car on the American Market Today



The Stutz Six-Cylinder Car is An Improvement on Success Itself.

A Powerful, Sweet-Running, Graceful and Sturdy Car.

Why Experiment With An Unproven Article?

Immediate Deliveries

Brown-Symonds Company

Main 7047 412-14 West Pico Street 25003

The Sales Maker

Will be sent to you free for 12 months, all you need to do is send us your name and address

THE FEBRUARY NUMBER IS JUST OUT and tells you why


THE AUTOCAR commercial cars are built to last a life time and every owner a booster.

THE SMITH MILWAUKEE

The best big truck built.

Through original mechanical features of superiority.

WRITE TODAY FOR THE SALES MAKER.



Mrs. Bulkley Co.

MAIN AT WASHINGTON

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Essenkay

The perfect tire filler. We carry the best Emergency Boot.

MERCER & HOLLAND

1038 South Main Street

Pathfinder 40

Main 3294. Pathfinder Motor Car Co. (Inc.) H. G. SALISBURY, Manager 1114-16 South Olive Street

Rambler

Have you seen the 1913 Cross-Country Self-Starting Motor?

THE W. K. COWAN CO. 1140 South Hope St.

Simplex & Mercer

Simplex and Mercer Pacific Coast Agency. 1037 So. Olive St. Phone A647; Main 7685.

Stevens Duryea

and Broc Electric. English MOTOR CAR CO. 1038 & Grand Ave. Home F2381; Main 1400.

Studebaker "30"

Studebaker "30." THE STUDEBAKER CORPORATION OF AMERICA. Los Angeles Branch, 1828-1834 N. 1st St. Phone Main 2444, Home 2018. Retail Branch, 1904-98 & Olive F3111. Main 2797.

Wichita Trucks

For All Purposes. LEWIS AUTO SHOP. Ralph & Lewis. 1017 & 17th St. Phone Home 23421. Sunset Main 6282.

Yale

THE MOTORCYCLE MASTERPIECE. Cash or easy payments. California Distributors. LOS ANGELES MOTORCYCLE CO. 948 South Spring St.

U.S.C. PLAYERS DEFEAT STARS.

Pat Milliken Hits Home Run
With Score Tied.

Trojans in Lead Until Errors
Came in Eighth.

Stars Make Game Try in the
Ninth, but Fail.

U.S.C. 4; University Stars, 1.
Capt. Pat Milliken of the U.S.C. baseball varsity won the first game of the season for the regular University team yesterday afternoon at Exposition Park, by hammering out a home run in the eighth inning when the score was tied, 3 to 3.

Up until the eighth inning the Trojans had held the enemy successfully and the score was 3 to 1, then the old hands on the Star team pulled some "stunt," mixing it with a pair of errors and a single. The result was a pair of runs, but the Trojan captain saved the day with his terrific "blow."

The Stars made a game try in their half of the ninth and got "Mickie" Hager, the famous Stanford pitcher, as far as third base with two out. Hager, the U.S.C. pitcher, then pulled himself together and made the mighty Walter Bridwell pop one up to the catcher and the game was over.

Both teams played nice fast ball, but the Trojans looked fairly strong this season, although there could be a little more hitting and speed among the pitchers.

Score by Innings:
U.S.C. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Stars 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Summary:
Hager pitched well, but was out of luck in the ninth. Hager, the U.S.C. pitcher, then pulled himself together and made the mighty Walter Bridwell pop one up to the catcher and the game was over.

Hollywood Wins Twice.
Trojans Cy Bill Score Against Whittier in Dual Track Meet—Ball Team Defeats Varsity.

The athletes of the Hollywood High school track and field team scored a great victory over the Whittier High school boys yesterday afternoon on the football field. Hollywood winning the score of 192 to 24. This is probably one of the largest scores ever made in a southern inter-school track meet, as the books do not show anything like it for the past six years.

Richardson, Earl, and Gardner made fine records in their events and Coach Webster thinks that his team will figure well in the meet during the rest of the season.

In the morning the Hollywood High school baseball team defeated the Varsity Polytechnic High school team 10 to 6 on the Venice diamond in a game featured by some heavy hitting on both sides.

More for Beaches.
Lincoln Thinks He Has Been in a
Way—Respectful for Several
Months and Will Quit.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Lincoln Beachey, the aviator, said last night that he would never fly again, reportedly. Beachey holds himself responsible for the death of several aviators and gives this as his reason for giving up flying.

He has defied death at every opportunity in the last two years," he said. "I have been a bad influence, and the death of a number of young aviators in this country can be traced, I believe, to a desire to emulate me in my foolishly daring exploits in the air."

SEALS BEAT SOX FIRST TEAM WITH TIMELY HIT.

BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.
SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—Rounding into form for the first time in the present training season series, the San Francisco team of the Pacific Coast League defeated the Chicago Americans here today, 2 to 1.

Timely hitting against the heavier but more scattered batting of their opponents, with a flash of sensational playing in the eighth, gave the local players the victory.

The Sox led off with the scoring, registering a run in the first after some sharp hitting and fast base-running. San Francisco tied the score in the second, when Cartright came in on Spencer's single to right. In the sixth, Kibbler beat out an infield hit, was advanced to second on a sacrifice by McCarl, and scored on Zimmerman's single to left field.

A spectacular catch of a long fly by Zimmerman, with two men on bases, prevented a score by the visitors in the eighth.

Score:
R H E
San Francisco 2 5 0
White Sox 1 8 0
Batteries: Thomas, Hughes and

Secure the Agency FOR Herroline

One of the most wonderful Discoveries of the age.
The Greatest Factor in Motor Economy Ever Discovered

Herroline is the product of a recently-discovered method of refining gasoline, which increases its energy and efficiency 50 per cent.; is absolutely harmless to the motor; renders gasoline non-explosive and keeps the spark plugs, cylinders and valves clean and absolutely free from carbon.

Big Money in Herroline for Agents
Everybody will buy Herroline, because one pint of Herroline, added to 25 gallons of gasoline will give over 50 per cent. more mileage.

Cars Run Equally Well On Distillate, with Herroline
A truly tremendous saving is brought about by using Herroline in Distillate, which will, so treated, start on the coldest mornings and run as smoothly as the best of gasoline ever carried a car.

Herroline contains no harmful ingredients. This can be substantiated by analytical reports of the best chemists.

Garage Men, Attention
Gasoline is increasing in price and decreasing in quality. Treat the gasoline you sell with Herroline and you will have no trouble in selling your gasoline for at least a third more than you are now getting.

We give exclusive agency, covering liberal territory, to dealers who contract for given quantities of Herroline, so that our agent in any territory is without competition.

Don't delay. Some dealer in your territory is going to get exclusive rights to Herroline. If you want the agency, write us without delay.

Herroline Company
804 SOUTH OLIVE STREET.

40 H.-P. Jiffy Curtains 116-Inch Wheel Base Electric Self Starter

5-Pass. Large Tonneau Under Slung Springs Dynamo Electric Lights

\$1850

Spicer's Double Universal Joint Timken Roller Bearings Dry Plate Clutch 4 1/8 Bore

Continental Engine Enclosed Valves Warner Gears 5 1/4 Stroke

\$1850

Bekins-Speers Motor Co.
1026 So. Olive Street
Main 1697—79635

This Monogram on the radiator stands for all you can ask in a motor car

Chalmers Cars Are Setting New Sales Records—As Usual

The 1913 season will be the biggest in the history of the Chalmers Motor Company—which covers five years of records in the selling of medium-priced cars.

At the New York Show our metropolitan dealer sold 54 Chalmers cars at retail.

Some thirty dealers from outside New York who met prospective buyers from their territories at the show sold twice as many more.

In one day of the week following the New York Show 32 retail orders were taken in New York alone.

For five years Chalmers cars have out-sold all other cars at their price or above in New York—the most critical market in the country.

At the Chicago Show 36 new Chalmers cars were sold at retail during the week by the Chicago dealer. Dealers from other middle western territories also sold many cars at Chicago.

In addition to these retail sales, we signed contracts with nearly 50 new Chalmers dealers during the Chicago Show. These men are in the automobile business to make money. They want cars that are easy to sell and that stay sold. They selected the Chalmers because of its reputation for satisfactory service in the hands of more than 35,000 owners.

In California, also, this season Chalmers cars hold the leadership in sales over all other medium-priced cars.

California now has one motor car to every 28 of the entire population. Californians know automobiles pretty well from experience. Their approval of the Chalmers is significant.

In Texas the Chalmers cars have this year gained the ascendancy over all other cars in their price classes. Of many other sections the same story could be told.

As a result of this rapid sale of Chalmers cars in all parts of the country, the Chalmers Motor Company had by March first shipped two-thirds of its entire 1913 production. And the best selling season of the entire year—the spring—is yet to come.

Chalmers dealers are asking for added allotments. For instance, the Chalmers dealer in Waterloo, Iowa, in a recent wire ordering 13 cars for immediate shipment says, "May we increase our allotment?" Carl H. Page & Co., New York distributors, have already ordered 150 more cars than they originally contracted for.

The Chalmers dealer in Los Angeles, Calif., has already delivered more than his original allotment for the entire season.

Philadelphia, Chicago, Des Moines, San Antonio, Pittsburgh, Portland, Ore., Denver, Colo., Baltimore, Detroit, Buffalo, Cleveland and many other cities are setting Chalmers sales records.

Chalmers salesmen all over the country are now engaged in a selling contest for five valuable prizes offered by the Chalmers Company.

Chalmers salesmen are working as never before, for the honor of winning these prizes. They are establishing new Chalmers sales records.

This is just one more reason for believing that Chalmers cars will be "sold out" early this year.

Chalmers Motor Company, Detroit

Chalmers Motor Company, Detroit

Western Motor Car Co.
Distributors
10th and Hope

Chalmers Los Angeles Co.
Retail Only
727 Olive St., Los Angeles

Western Motor Car Co.
San Diego

Chalmers Motor Company, Detroit

Western Motor Car Co.
Distributors
10th and Hope

Chalmers Los Angeles Co.
Retail Only
727 Olive St., Los Angeles

Western Motor Car Co.
San Diego

Chalmers Motor Company, Detroit

Western Motor Car Co.
Distributors
10th and Hope

Chalmers Los Angeles Co.
Retail Only
727 Olive St., Los Angeles

Western Motor Car Co.
San Diego

WE LEAD IN SALES
That's the Real Test

Overland
Automobiles
\$1100

The State Registration Board says that more 1913 Overland Cars have been sold than any other car selling over \$700.

THE OVERLAND IN THE ONE HOUR BUY, and we are still selling

ON EASY PAYMENTS

The Car Is
The Price Is
The Terms Are
Our Treatment of YOU Is

RIGHT

PARTICULARS AND CATALOGUE ON REQUEST.
Delivery Now

J. W. LEAVITT & CO.
2112 So. Olive St.
Main 1077.

Hupmobile
Classiest car on the market
Best medium priced car on the market
Guaranteed full 32-horse power
floating rear axle
Embodies ease, comfort, economy
style

Six passenger models and coupes will arrive in the next several second-hand Hups to sell at bargain prices.

Hupmobile
M. C. NASON, Distributor
A 1007 Brdw. 2967 1017-1019

Boys and Girls
MUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SECOND YEAR.

INTO THE SKY! IF THIS IS A JOKE SOMEONE—

Boys and Girls.
FULLY ILLUSTRATED.

Los Angeles Sunday Times

Part VIII—8 Pages
THE HOUSEHOLD—FASHIONS.

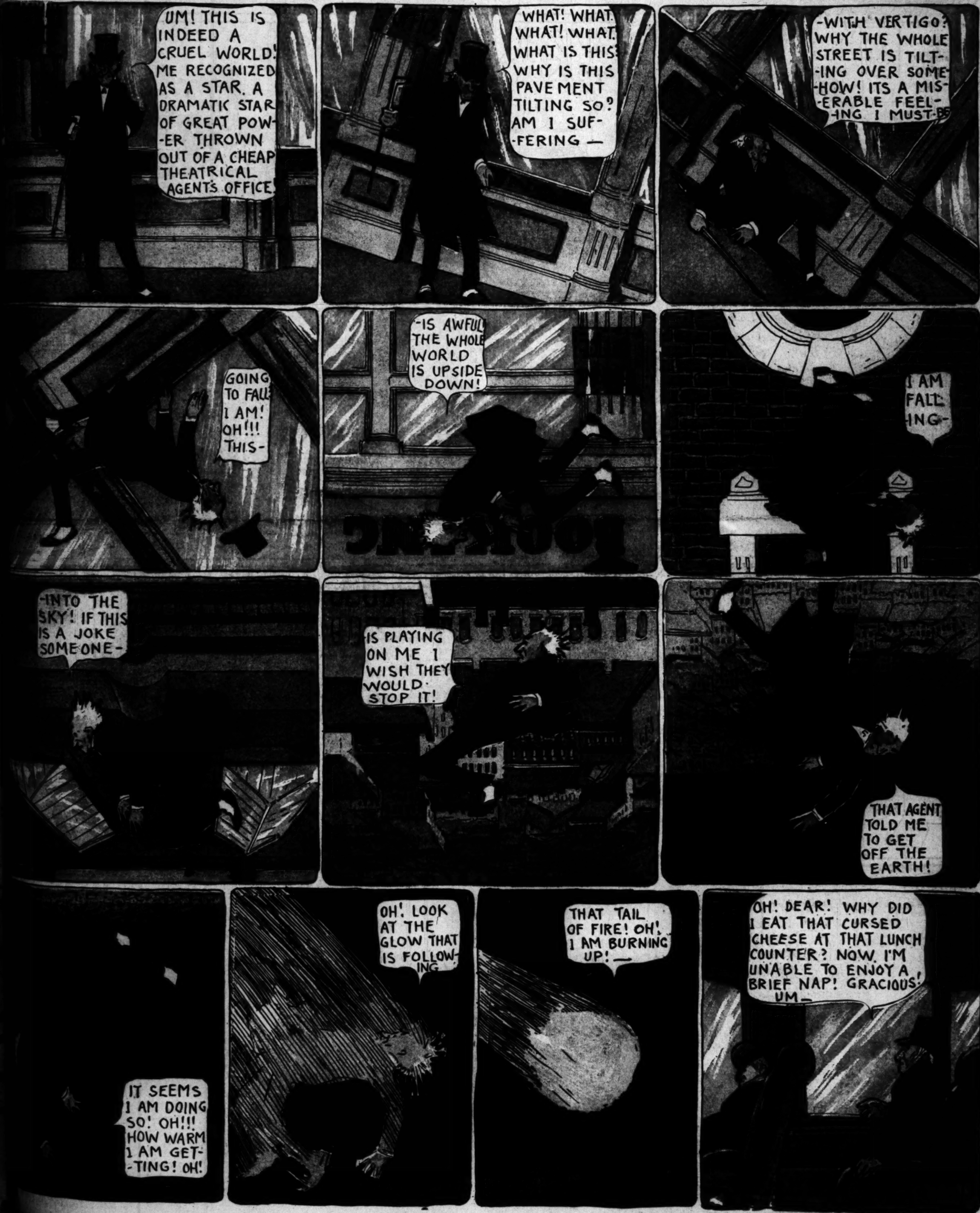
SECOND YEAR.

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1913.

HUMOR: 15¢ for the Young
10¢ for the Elderly

DREAM OF THE RAREBIT FIEND

BY SILAS



g New
sual

...are want you who
...of a motor car to
...Chalmers car.
...buy a car. Yet per-
...for an other reason
...of today what you
...are.

...Simply that the car
...to your dealer—
...and elsewhere to com-
...were more far-sighted,
...that many people
...Chalmers cars won't be

...n't get a Chalmers you
...even have you encounter
...is any other car that
...Chalmers, the same value
...it as about Chalmers

...your mind, you want a
...that's all, and you will
...it.

...in doing a sound business
...are.

...need to have any one of
...advertisers or some other—
...just as soon as you can
...the automobile business.

...building the best value
...of the total volume of
...to do so. The best goods
...ways win in the end.

...will be much easier than at
...this—the ones that offer
...now are the only ones

...Chalmers cars this year is
...have been right; we have
...in a question first of how
...a question of how much
...or two, but of how we
...a business to last many

...to have the car you
...times time for orders to be
...to be made—for
...journeys. We want to fill
...in. But some are going to
...it because we know it has

...right now won't make
...volume of business. We
...and make them right, and
...then past that point.

...so far as the factory is con-
...cerned, because we have
...yet to ship. So believe
...want a Chalmers for you
...order now.

...motor car co.

...Diego

...mobile

...the market

...priced car on the market

...all 32-horse power—

...axle

...comfort, economy

...coupes will arrive this week

...to sell at bargain.

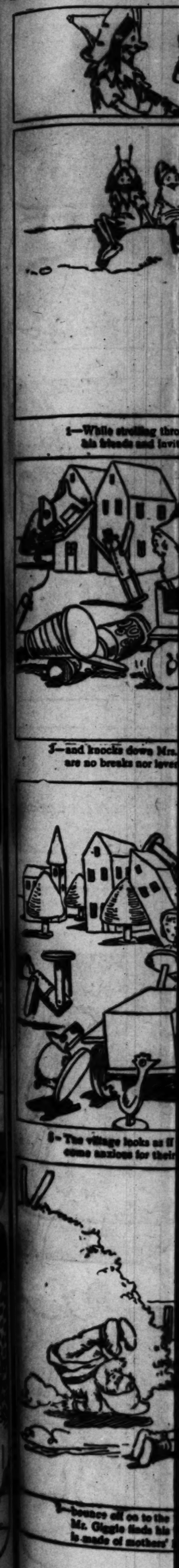
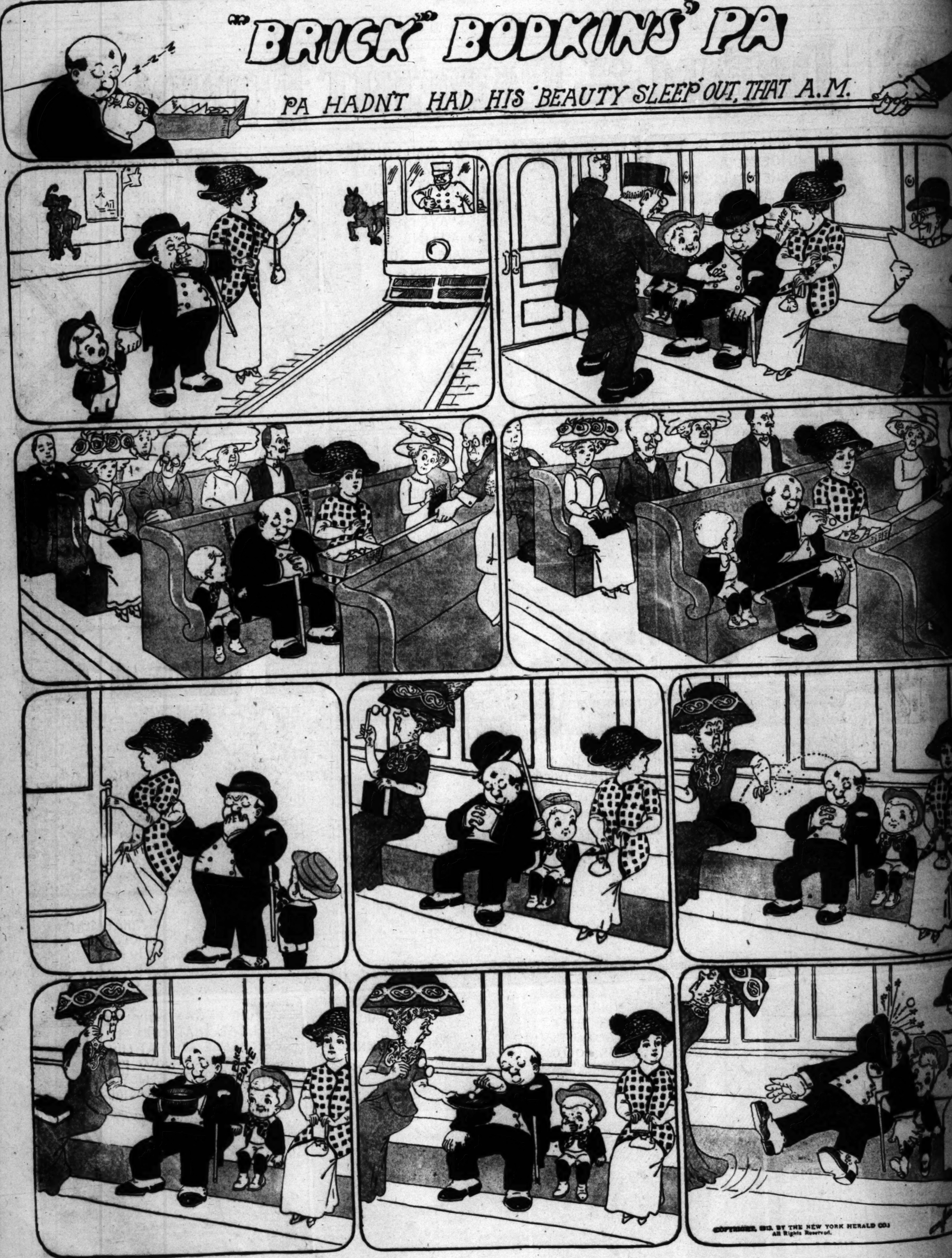
...mobile

...ASON, Distributing Agent

1017-1019 So. Olive

"BRICK" BODKINS' PA

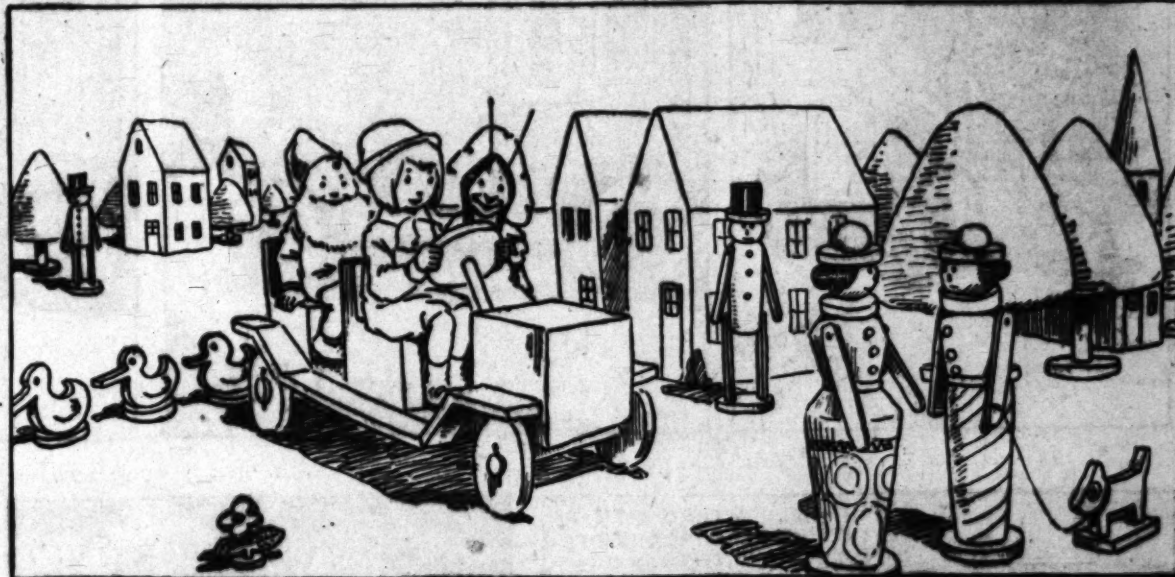
PA HADNT HAD HIS 'BEAUTY SLEEP' OUT, THAT A.M.



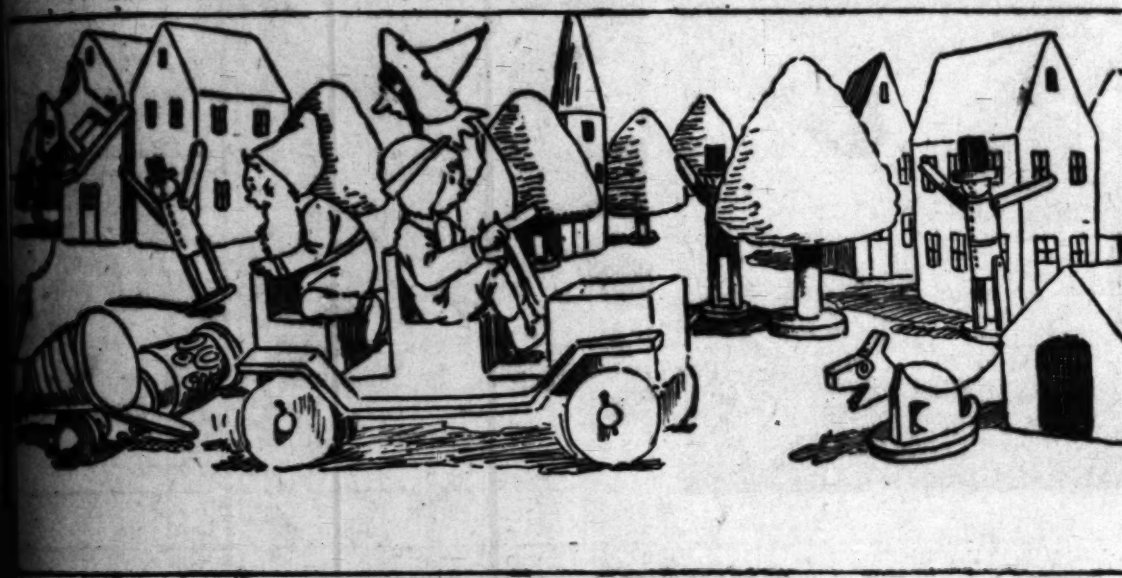
MR. TWEE DEEDLE



1—While strolling through Wooden-Wooden Land Dickie finds an automobile. He hurriedly seeks his friends and invites them to join him in a ride.



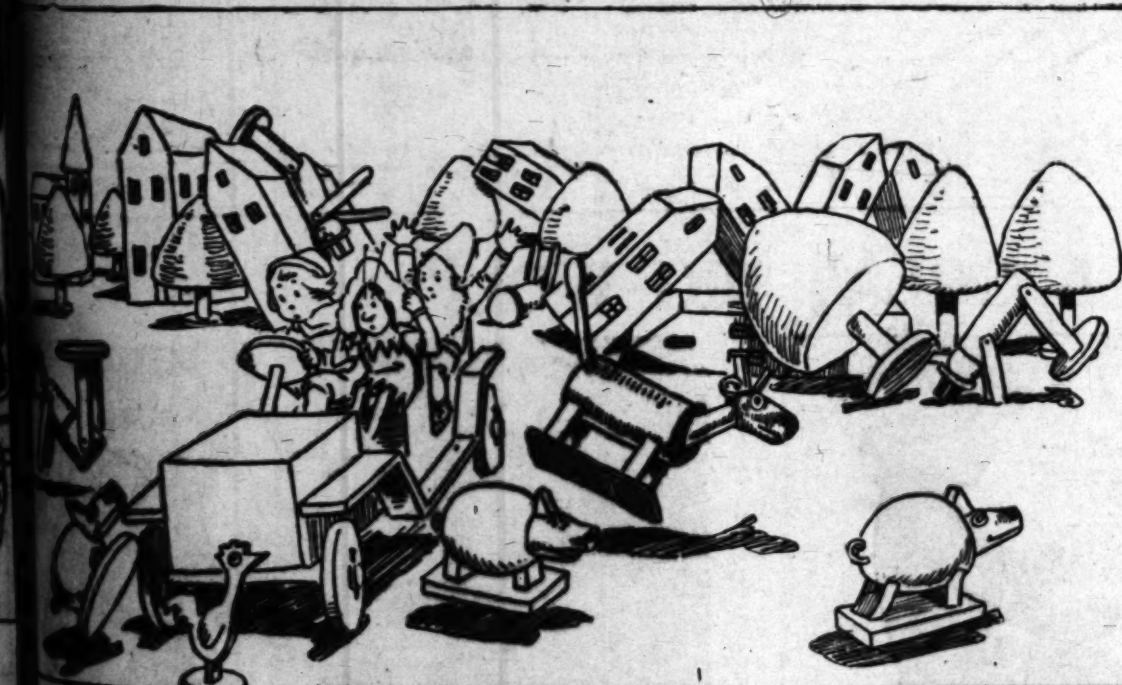
2—When all is ready the machine will not start and Mr. Twee Deedle guesses it should be pulled by a string. Just as the three friends are about to get out the car starts without warning—



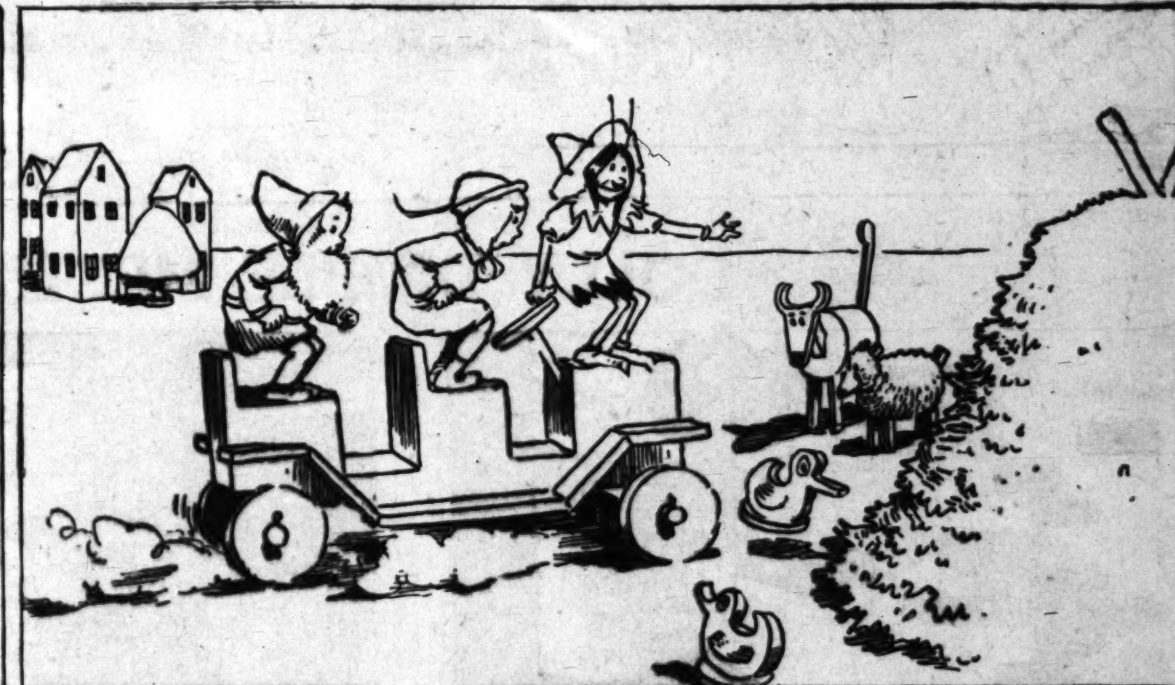
3—and knocks down Mrs. Ashe and Mrs. Birch. Dickie, greatly alarmed, tries to stop it, but there are no breaks nor levers and the automobile runs wild, howling over—



4—men, women, houses, trees, dogs, and wreaks destruction upon everything in its path.



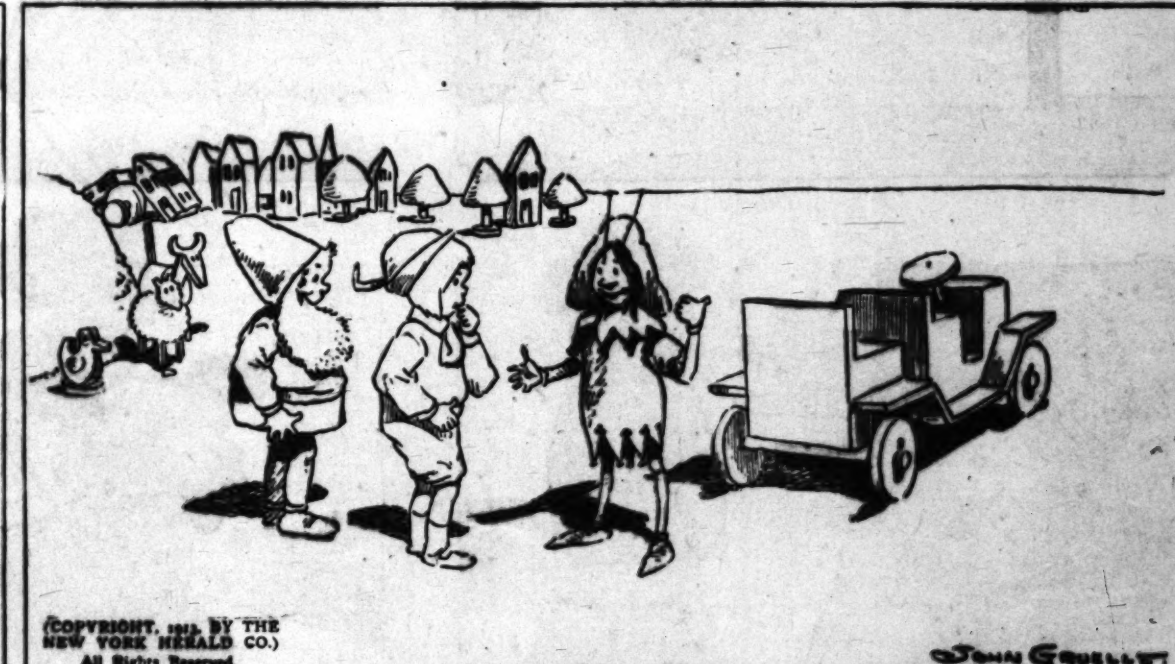
5—The village looks as if an earthquake had struck it. Racing along the road the three friends become anxious for their own safety and—



6—seeing a haystack decide to jump into it as the automobile passes, thus saving themselves from possible injury. They jump, but to their surprise—



7—because all on to the hard ground because, like every other thing in the village, it is made of wood. Mr. Twee Deedle finds his bottle of magic medicine and applies it to their bruises, and, as the medicine is made of mother's kisses, their hurts are speedily cured.



8—Mr. Twee Deedle examines the auto and discovers that the heat from their bodies caused it to run away, so they decide that by placing their hands on it at intervals they can get back to the village and repair the damage done by their wild ride.

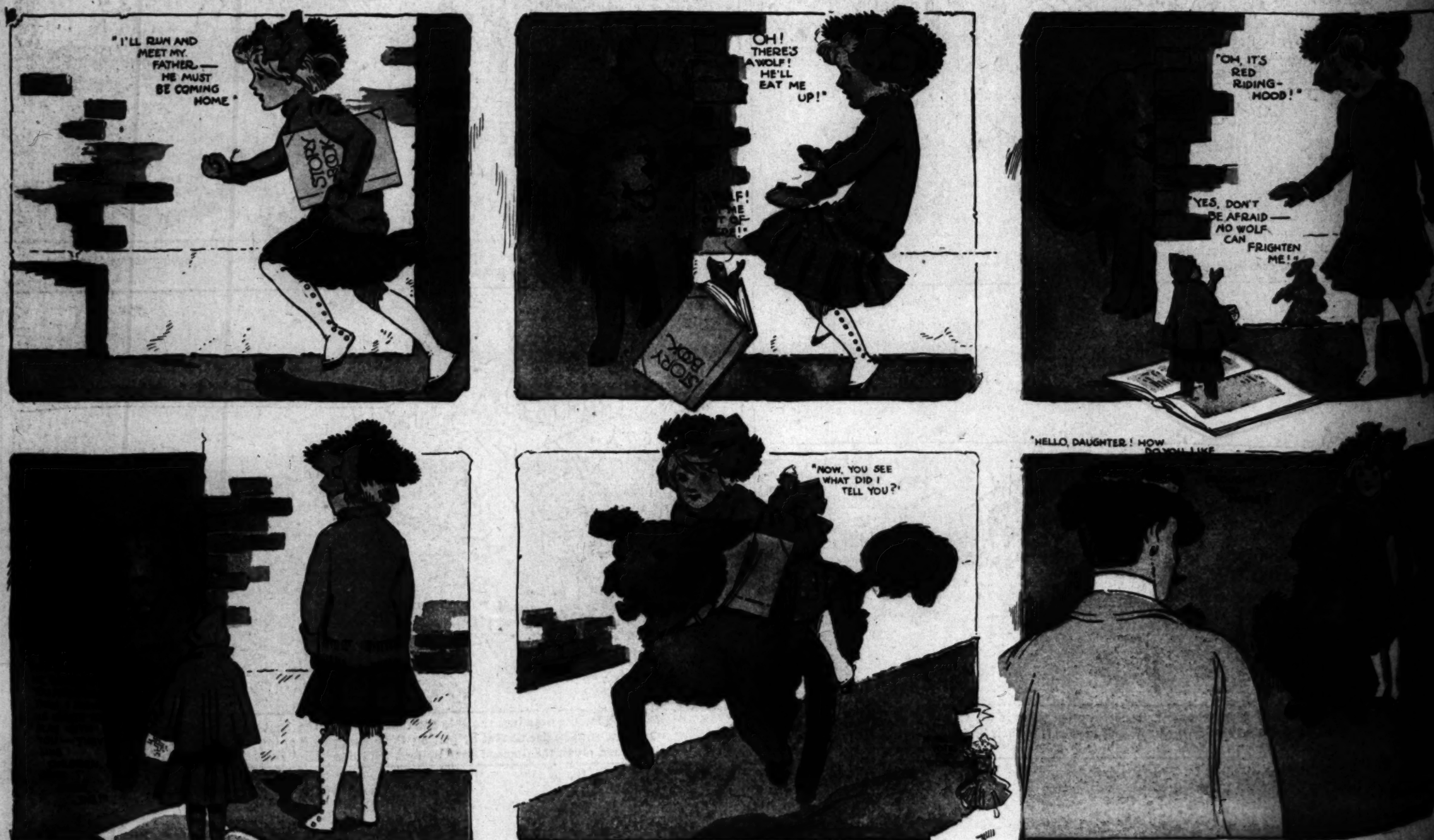
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JOHN G. SULLIVAN

GASOLINE GUS THE CENTER OF A BATTLE



DOLLY DIMPLE MEETS A GREAT BIG WOLF



FROCKS BLUEBIRD WEATHER



Of a Black and Tan Mixture

Tapestry Blue Ratine With Embroidery



The Persian Influence



A Combination of Blue and White



Vest Effects Are Modish



Trimmed With White Embroidery

PARIS has given this interesting collection of frocks to properly costume the smart woman when warm days call for materials of lighter weight. While linens are used to some extent, they have been largely superseded by the more popular ratine, voile and a new fabric called crepe-des-Indes. These soft, non-crushable materials have forced those of the starched varieties temporarily into the background.

Each one of these frocks emphasizes the fact that the normal waist line has been recalled to favor by capricious fashion, and that the elbow-length sleeve has been consigned to the annals of the past.

Skirts are noticeably wider, showing tucks or soft gathers below the belt or pleats at the bottom, yet the straight lines in the silhouette are still suggested.

Most unusual is the model showing a combination of striped and plain material. It is fashioned of a cotton fabric of a loose, coarse weave, resembling rash. The lower part of the bodice and upper portion of the skirt are of navy blue and white striped material, while plain white is used for the deep flounce and upper bodice. The modified bishop sleeves are set in at the dropped shoulder seams with a narrow piping, and are finished at the bottom with hand cuffs edged with straps of dark blue and white leather. Disk-shaped buttons of white pearl are arranged in a double row on the bodice and skirt.

Many of the colored frocks show touches of white, and the model seated wears an excellent example of this combination. Dull-blue linen is used for the frock, while the collar, cuffs and vest are of white embroidery. The bodice exploits the fashionable coat effect, with its vest outlined with buttons. A broad collar of the embroidery finishes the low neck line, and a bow of white linen contributes a dainty touch to the bodice. Buttons are used effectively on the skirt.

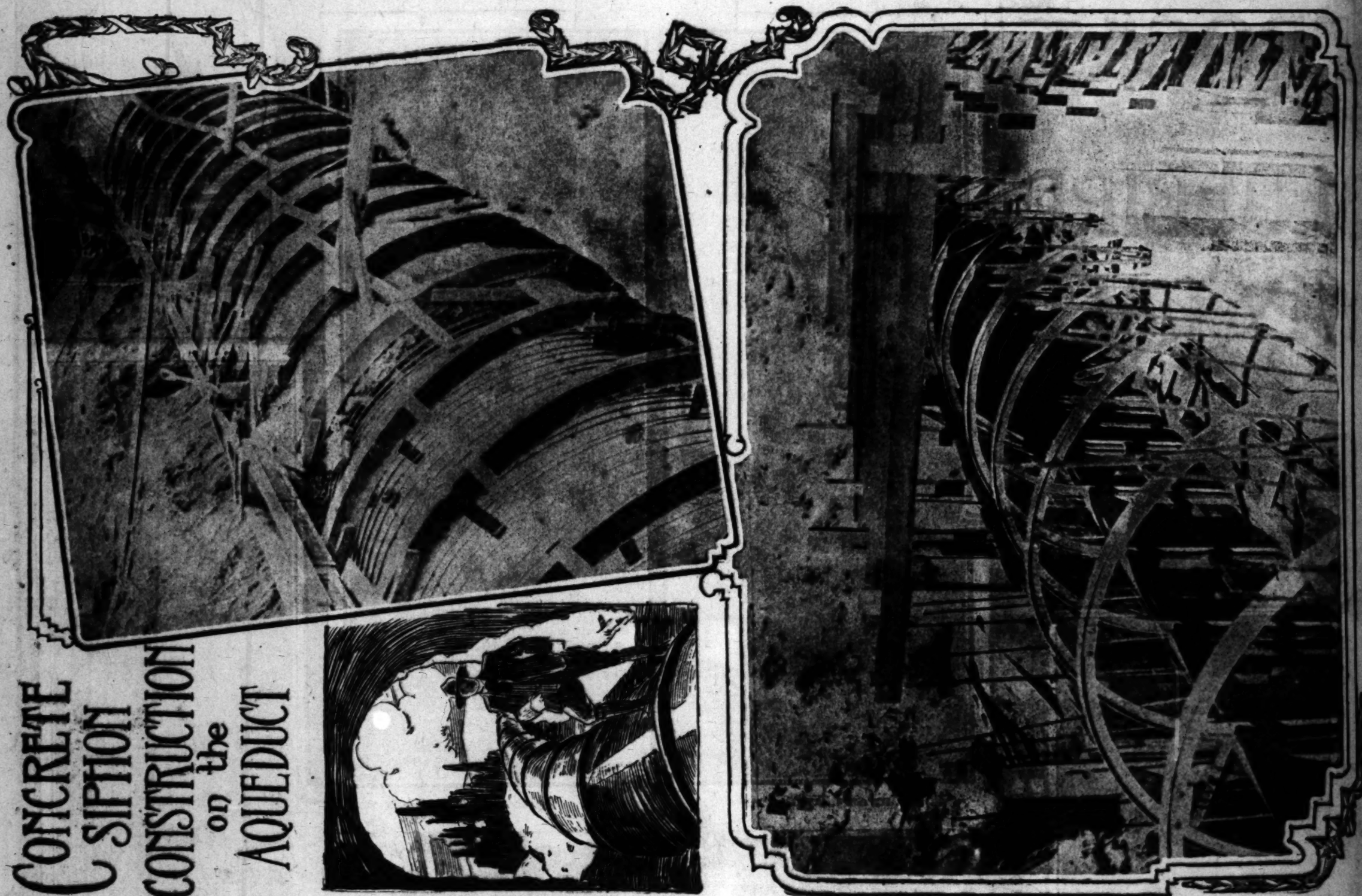
Fancy mixtures are numbered among the new season's modish fabrics, and the stunning costume of black-and-tan ratine will appeal to many who recognize beauty of line and material. The bodice is softly draped and piped with black satin. Pointed revers and a chemise of embroidered tulle contribute the necessary touch of white. A girde of black satin defines the waist line and a group of knife pleats add width to the skirt.

Fascinatingly simple is the frock of tapestry-blue ratine embroidered in blue outlined with black. The yoke and undersleeves are of white crepe. A narrow waist belt of blue ribbon velvet, finished in front with a flat bow, completes this effective model.

The Persian influence is strongly felt in the realm of fashion, and in the frock of gray ratine the collar and sash are embroidered with the vivid colors associated with the far east. The bodice is perfectly plain save for a vest of shirred white mull and a collar, which extends across the back only, embroidered with a Persian design. A broad girde with sash ends embroidered to correspond with the collar encircles the waist. From beneath this the skirt hangs in plain, straight lines.

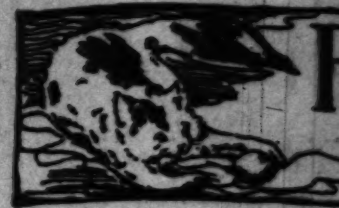
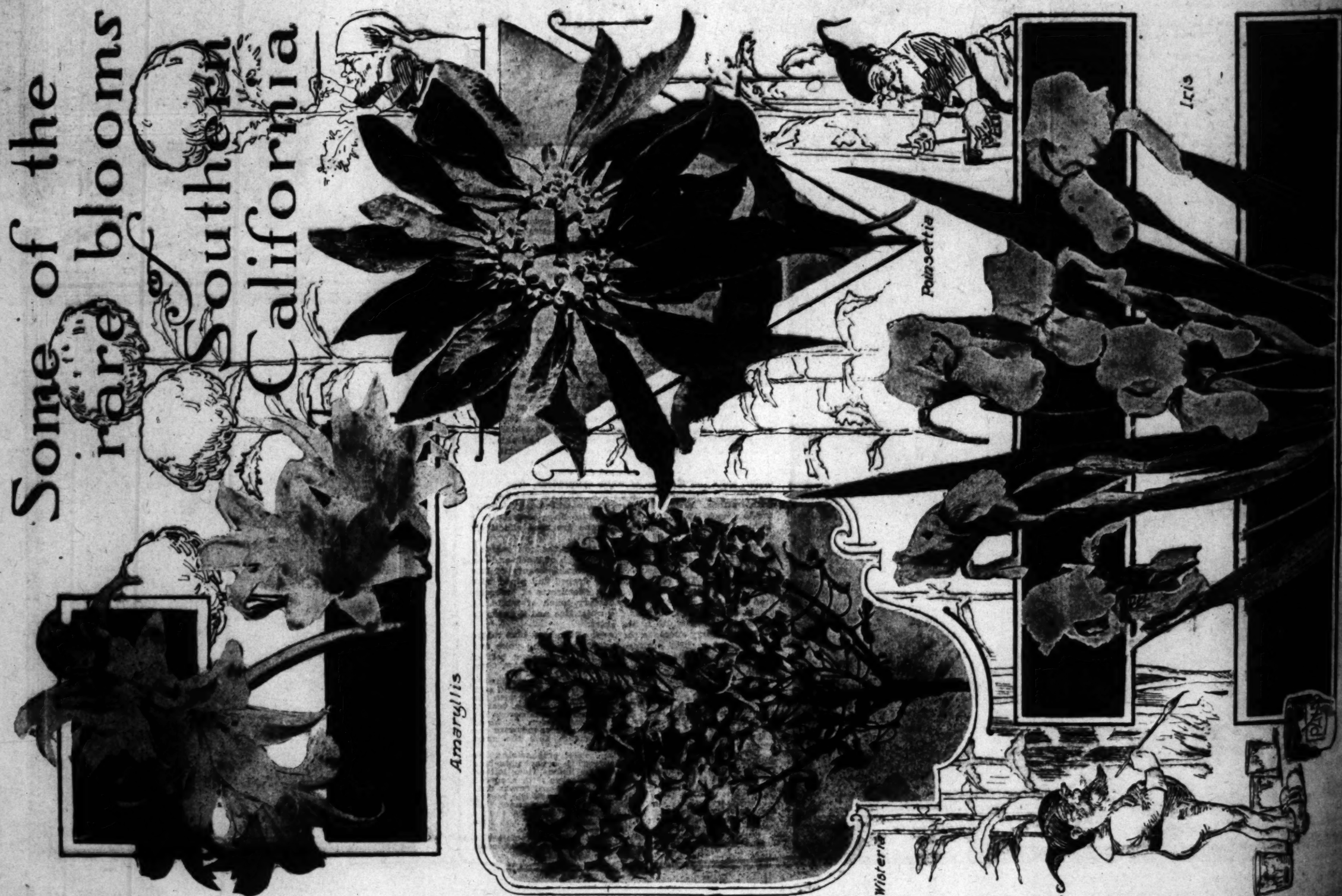
Discreet is responsible for the model emphasizing the modish vest effect. It is developed in copenhagen-blue ratine and white French crepe. The bodice sides extend far over the arms to join the short sleeves with a corded piping. Bordered the vest of white crepe are revers outlined with blue. The turned-back cuffs match the revers. Decidedly new is the skirt cut in such a manner that the upper portion resembles a short tunic with a square section cut from the front. A broad girde of the blue ratine completes this complete frock.

Surely these models will appeal to every woman who desires smart gowns for her spring and summer wardrobe.



CONCRETE
SIPHON
CONSTRUCTION
on the
AQUEDUCT

Some of the
rare blooms
of Southern
California



OF TAPES

FTER the holidays with old legends many lovely articles the house.

Brocaded silks are one when selecting your new tapestry design. The dull outline of metal through some introduced in your.

A pretty suggestion is to any part of the covered with tapestry to lary decorative.

From strong, flexible bottom for the basket— rectangular, as the first this first with a layer of and over this place the tapestry.

When cutting the correct inch of material for turning to the shape you have sides for the basket from cover with the cotton with the brocade.

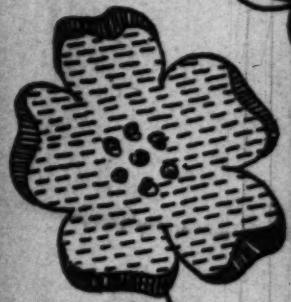
Using an over-and-over strong thread over each and then join the sides at the center, binding each seam. This finish which removes any side the basket may have is extremely lovely if covered with the brocade.

From flexible cardboard, cut pieces of equal size with cotton wadding. U guide, cut two strips from enough to cover both one inch of material to form half inch for turning in a stitch the brocade over the board and bind the edges. Attach strips of cord to hold the paper and envelope the halves over, and the piece is completed.

An attractive, telephone covered with brocade is a present over these usually grandum proper in purchase the store. Bind the outer covering with ribbon. Cut two pieces of the cover and envelope the tapestry brocade. Attach the back for hanging the piece in this manner.

Cut a circular piece of cover with cotton wadding whipstitch the two pieces. From cardboard cut a square of the circle and to be deep. Over this piece the covering of brocade, to the circle and finish the edge. Take a straight strip of the circle, outlining the edge of the circle to form the top.

These are just a few of the tapestry brocade at money. Picture frames, of at the edge of the cover will you.



Delightful Stitches

Large Coat Collar

A VERY effective round collar for a coat or one-piece dress can be made of medium-weight fabric with an embroidered pattern cut the collar and stamping the border.

THE SMARTEST FASHIONS of WELL-DRESSED FOLK
THE TIME DINNER

SISTER DEAR:

SISTER DEAR:
I know you are longing to hear about Louise Jennings' "Time" dinner, and it is a worthy subject to write about. I ran over early to assist her with the table decorations, and they were lovely. Covered with a plain damask cloth, the table was marked off to represent the dial of a clock, each guest representing one of the twelve hours. A sundial of plaster-of-paris formed the centerpiece, and its motto was: "I mark but sunny hours." Wreathing the base was a circle of evergreen, emblematic of eternity. The numerals served as place cards, and old-fashioned bouquets of button daisies were the favors given.

Mrs. Jennings wore a charming frock of black crepe de chine, with a fichu of rare old lace. Its delightful simplicity and elegance reflected the characteristics of this aristocratic matron, always apace with fashion.

Louise's gown was of gladiolus-red chiffon and satin. The latter material was used for the foundation, and the upper portion of the skirt was of cream chiffon embroidered with black. Pleated gladiolus-pink chiffon formed the bodice and

peplum, which produced a modified Russian-blouse effect. Bands of old-ivory tinted lace were used for the rounded yoke and girdle.

My new gown is of dusk-gray chiffon trimmed with bands of Bulgarian wool embroidery and gold lace. The deep-cuffed bishop sleeves are set in at the dropped shoulder seams with a narrow piping. A double ruffle of the chiffon finishes the cuffs.

Two sashes of black velvet pass over the shoulders and are tied in bows at either side of the gown.

Slightly draped, the skirt hangs in soft graceful lines. I am sure you will like it.

Well, to say the least, Louise's "Time" dinner was a huge success, and I trust she gives us several more examples of her originality. Do you ever hear from Edith Knight?

We are planning a house party for over Easter and want you and Bob to join us. Your excuses have all been used by this time, and a new one would never do.

Always devotedly,

MADON



Los Uniques.

1897-1913 { 16th Year—New Series
Volume III, No. 10.

ONLY
\$545.00

DRY

—PART VI—
FOLK

at the... effect...

...with hands...

...the situation...

...with a large...

MAISON

ONLY
\$45.00
DRY G
ADIA

Los Angeles Times Illustrated Weekly

Unique Magazine of the Sensuous Southwest



1907-1913 | 10th Year—New Series.
Volume III, No. 10.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1913.

Single Copies, by mail, } TEN CENTS
Or at News Agencies,

The Leading Lady of the Fashion Show!



Father has no role in the production—he merely has a roll.

[289]

and Purse Them With Dogs
but They Escape With Wagon.
House Was Unoccupied When
Thieves Paid Their Visit.

fearing plunder of their restaurants
and laundries, have arranged to come
to the Arizona side under guard.

ORDERS RESCINDED.

Gen. Ojeda, commander at Agua
Prieta, received orders yesterday to
evacuate the town and march to

MOTHER FINDS
SON AT LAST.

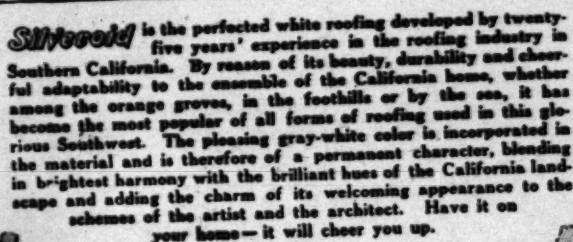
TW

Illustrated Title

THE TIMES MAGAZINE

1	Uncle Sam's Farm Demonstration Work.	
2	The Record of the Lightning.	
3	By Means of the Law.	
4	Power to the Abbey.	
5	Good Short Stories.	
6	Don't Be Too Sure of Yourself.	
7	Scraping Out the Core (Illustration).	
8	Recent Cartoons.	
9	New Books and Book News. By Willard Huntington Wright.	
10	In the Realm of Art. By Antony Anderson.	

The City and Home Described. By Edwin Emerson.
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Physiological and Psychological. By Edward A. Mearns.
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Men, Women and Affairs in the Kabuki-drama. By John
Parsons Reed.
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Unlucky—Strange—Curious.
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Malthoid

WARNING TO BUILDERS OF HOMES

Since the success of Malthoid White Roofs, imitators are claiming to lay MALTHOID roofs. This is not true. We are the only roofers who use the original MALTHOID. We make it, lay it and guarantee it. Established 1904.

**THE PARAFFINE
PAINT COMPANY**

518-520 Security Building
LOS ANGELES

E. G. JUDAH, Mgr. Los Angeles Branch.
Phones: Home 10462—Main 6846.

It's Always Best

In the West

The Los Angeles Times

Contains all the news; besides special unequalled features, indeed a great variety of popular articles from eminent writers and more advertising matter than any other newspaper extant.

It thoroughly covers Los Angeles and Southern California, also reaches the wonderful San Joaquin Valley, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico.

Its popularity is attested by the fact that it carries twice as many "Want" or "Tiner" advertisements as any other paper in the Pacific Southwest.

The Times gives its advertising patrons greater value for less money than any other medium, and supplies its readers with exclusive and reliable news.

The subscription price is, Daily and Sunday, \$9 per year by carrier, or, postage paid, 75 cents per month. Sunday only (including Illustrated Weekly Magazine,) \$8.50 per year.

Rates for advertising furnished on application.

The Times-Mirror Company

Times-Mirror Company
New Times Building, First and Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

devoted to the development of California
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resources and the word-painting of its
beauties. Popular descriptive sketches
along with fact, statement and information
include correspondence, poetry and pic-
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California in tone and color; Southwest
character, with the flavor of the land as
mountains, canyons, slopes, valleys and
"—the Desert."

An independent weekly vehicle of present
philosophy and description; a journal of
and convictions; the steady champion
and freedom in the industries, holding
all good men and women, without dis-
tinction, seeking to better their condi-
tion, the cause of home, country and
The Illustrated Weekly being complete in
the public separate from The Times
weekend.

To Contributors: In submitting matter to the Illustrated Weekly, you are advised of your writings. Manuscripts accompanied by return postage stamps will be returned if not found available elsewhere, but not guaranteed.

For sale by newsdealers: 10 cents a copy.
day Times, \$3.50 a year; without, \$2.00.
TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY, Publisher
211 West Los Angeles, Cal.

Entered as second-class matter January 6,
1903, at Los Angeles, Cal., under Act of March 3, 1879.

Los Angeles Times Illustrated Weekly

Under the Editorial Direction of
HARRISON GRAY

Regular Weekly Issue Over

BY THE WESTERN
AND IN THE HEART OF THE SO

Spring a Coy Malden.

SPRING is with us at last, as usual, by the sunset through the heart and memory of Great Southwest. It is these indeed a radiant, pulsating and beautiful Southwest. Old winter, with his cold and icicle whiskers, may linger on in spring elsewhere, but not here. We coy a maiden for that in the Southwest. It is somewhat difficult nature-lover to describe which a fascinating season in the Great Southwest comes to the country like a sea of emerald as far as the eye looked down upon by glowing and breathed upon with a breath that has ever emanated from Araby. Summer comes hot and pulsating with a storm of orange blossoms and fruit orchards that sit so jauntily in love of spring transformed into a garden of the goddess Pomona never before in this region with. Then follows the warm rounded knoll as broad as the shoulders of a Franciscan friar, and the girls of his order. And yet in autumn time, when the orange trees are laughing thick with golden fruit, the grape vines bend beneath their heavy loads, has a beauty and a fascination of its own. We enjoy the seasons as they come, and go, and after the unusual winter of last winter the people of the Great Southwest are basking in the glow of the present spring.

The Southwest Trend.

A **P**ICE of ground on the west side of Broadway street halfway between Second and Eighth has been leased by the city for fifty years at a total rental of \$100. The lot has a frontage of fifty feet on Broadway, a thoroughfare which may be seen in the Wall street of Los Angeles. The west of this, the east side of Broadway, is the most cosmopolitan apartment block in the city. It is built from Seventh to Eighth street, between Broadway and presents about a half a block in the city. If one were to walk a distance of about fifteen years, one would find the fact that the most important block in the city was the west side of Broadway between Second and Third streets. The building on the south corner of Broadway and Second, now occupied by the city, is a fine building, about the center of the block well built excepting the corner. Plans now under way will probably soon see the west side of Broadway from Seventh to Eighth block, and the east side of this block.

EDITORIAL.

San Bernardino's Orange Show.

IT WAS not premeditated, but it was certainly very opportune, that somewhere in Southern California there should have been held during the month of February an exhibition of our citrus-fruit crop. We say it was not premeditated because the orange show at San Bernardino is a thing of annual occurrence. It was opportune this season because it furnished an opportunity for the eastern tourist to see that our orange crop was an important matter in spite of the damage resulting from the January frost.

Every circumstance shows that the effect of the frost was exaggerated, and the farther we get from it the larger the exaggeration looms. The shipments of fruit from the State do not fall so very far behind those of the last season. The experts who have gone over the ground and examined the crop over and over again assure us more and more as the season advances that the damage is not half what it was supposed to have been. A mere cursory trip through Southern California at this time leads to the same conclusion. The grown-up trees in the orchards are healthy and vigorous-looking, showing no sign of evil effect. The crop still on the trees is large, and is all sound fruit. The refuse under the tree is small, and is a measure of the injury done. The refuse on the ground is reported quite heavy in some sections, but scarcely anywhere is the crop anything like a total loss.

Those who watch closely the market reports of the orange sales in eastern cities and notice the low prices at which many lots go would be subject to misleading impressions. These daily press reports include only auction sales, and no really first-class fruit is ever offered in the auction-rooms. The fruit that is offered at auction is either stuff known not to be first-class at the time of shipment, or is made up of carloads sold "on delivery" at eastern points and rejected there on inspection as not up to standard. The rejected carload then takes up a devious journey, diverted from one city to another, until it finally winds up in some auction-room in one of the few large cities where fruit is disposed of in this way.

The really good fruit is either sold "F.O.B. California" or "delivered" at the East, and does not enter at all into the press market reports. This fruit is bringing fine prices all over the East, and will bring better prices as the season advances and the supply becomes less adequate. There are orange growers whose crop would have grossed 10,000 or 12,000 boxes, but which because of the frost will net not more than half that amount. Yet by carefully selecting and shipping only good oranges, these anticipate as large net returns from their groves this year as they could have hoped for if the whole crop had been marketed.

Those who visited the orange fair at San Bernardino during the last half of the month of February saw small mountains of perfect oranges and lemons piled up in exhibits from all over the State, from Porterville in the San Joaquin Valley to San Diego down near the Mexican border. These citrus-fruit exhibits are excellent advertisers and educators as to our fruit crops year by year, but the one we are referring to was particularly opportune this season.

Lobster vs. Mollusc.

WE HAVE just read an excerpt from a peroration by Gertrude Atherton in New York, which would lead to one of two conclusions concerning the lady. Either she has caught that most subtle and conta-

gious disease, New Yorkitis, or she wanted her New York audience to believe that she was infected. You usually catch it on the Great White Way. You don't catch it through a bite, although many have been known to get it by biting lobsters in some of the splendid eating palaces. Anyway, it is very evident that Mrs. Atherton prefers lobsters to molluscs. Molluscs is what she calls the California women, and she refers to those of Los Angeles contemptuously as the riff-raff of the Middle West, living in the "vermiform appendix" of California—meaning the prosperous, healthy and intensely alive city of Los Angeles.

Thanks, Gertrude, thanks. We never knew before what we had been waiting for all of these years—it was your opinion of our women out here. And we feel duly crushed and humbled by it, believe us—or at least we ought to, no doubt. But instead we find ourselves greatly amused. Your sister Californians, you say, you found intellectual but lazy. Poor Gerty! You must have been on a tea jag at the time, and we didn't move fast enough to suit you. The New York wheels were still in your head, and like Bill Sims, you jes' couldn't keep still, therefore you ups and calls our women oysters right to their faces, just like that, and sez, sez you, the women wouldn't have gone out to register if it hadn't been for the names you called 'em, and you do hope, for their own good, that they turned out to vote, even if you weren't here to call 'em some more names, pry open their shells, and show 'em how to do it! The whole story sounds fishy, Gertrude. And while we admire your courage in calling Los Angeles the vermiform appendix of California, and its women the riff-raff from the Middle West, we admire profoundly your perspicacity in putting the whole continent between you and Los Angeles at the time of perpetrating this profound bit of wisdom.

Our splendid pioneer women can afford to smile at you, Gertrude, and to be sorry for you, too. Nobody admires a woman who expresses contempt for the environs and the people among whom she was reared. You have performed prettily for the New Yorkers, curried favor, and amused them. They will have their smile later. In the meantime, the California women, including those of Los Angeles, the pioneer suffragists of the country, will continue in their splendid, dignified forward march, and the women of the other States will continue to follow in the wake.

The Constitution Amendment.

THE amendment to the Federal Constitution providing machinery for levying tax on the incomes of individuals throughout all the States of the Union has been approved of by two-thirds of the States and is now a part of our fundamental law. This gives rise to two reflections.

First, the Constitution of the United States was purposely made by its framers to be about the hardest thing in our political life and governmental procedure to change. Yet in spite of the fact of the difficulties put in the way of changing the fundamental law, and in spite of widespread opposition to the change, it has been done. This proves that the framers of the American government took care to provide for everything necessary, and that there is no need at the present time of any hysterical or revolutionary methods in our public life.

The other reflection is that this means of raising revenue will not be confined to the purposes held up to public view when the law providing for the change went through Congress. It was put through under a definite assurance that it was to be a war measure, to raise funds in time of necessity. The Sixty-third Congress will meet in extraordinary session

probably on April Fool's Day to pass a new tariff act, and we do not hesitate to predict that this will carry with it a provision for taxing incomes so as to produce revenue lopped off by free-trade provisions in the new tariff act sure to be passed.

A Word About California Winters

IT IS simply traditional obsession that is responsible for the use of the word "winter" in Southern California in the land by the shores of the Western Sea, or anywhere throughout the Great Southwest. The only spot where winter ever gets a foothold, much less reigns supreme, is on some mountain peak at least a mile above sea level. Scientifically, in Southern California we have but two seasons, the rainy season and the rainless season. The rainy season begins any time after about the middle of September, but may be delayed in its inception until the latter part of November, or even until nearly the end of December. Normally the rainy season ends during the latter part of March, but it may come to an end a month earlier. It is possible that showers may fall any month in the year. The writer has seen rain every month in the year in Southern California, just as he has seen frost every month in the year in the State of Wisconsin. The average rainfall at Los Angeles is about sixteen inches, taking a period of thirty years or more. Some years the rainfall is less than five inches, and some years as much as forty. Normal seasons we look for a good rain about November 15 to 25, with another about Christmas time; then normally comes a hiatus, followed by heavy rains in February and March. In the old days, when our prosperity depended almost entirely upon farming, and when that ran largely to stock-raising, the matter of rain was a subject of constant discussion any time after the first of October. If we did not get a soaking downpour before Christmas, the appearance of things was blue and the faces of the people became very long from anxious hearts. With the passing of the years and the recording of the rainfall by the signal service, the fact has come to be recognized that there is no need of misgivings because of the failure of the earlier rains. An inch of rain at this time of the season is better than two inches in December, and better than five in November. Furthermore, the "latter rains," as they are referred to in the Bible, written by inhabitants of Palestine, are much less likely to fail than the "former rains." Take this season and last, when the rainfall up to the last week in February was exceedingly light, followed by drenching rains after that date, resulting in generally excellent crops. The fact that rains sometimes are scant and the necessity of moisture for citrus trees during the summer, when no rain falls, resulted in the development of artificial supplies by storing storm water and the melted snows in reservoirs in mountain canyons, and in the boring of artesian wells. The immense mountain range circumscribing Southern California, and the great tableland behind these where the greater part of the rainfall is precipitated, form natural storage reservoirs for water. This percolates through the rocky strata that form the ribs of the earth, and the whole subterranean area under Southern California is either a series of lakes or of streams. By tapping these we get plenty of moisture for almost all purposes.

The beauty of this arrangement is that the agriculturist, whether alfalfa-producer or orchardist, applies moisture as he needs it. With the incoming of the Owens River aqueduct, bringing a veritable river of water to the city of Los Angeles and its environs, together with these other arti-

cial supplies, the section will have absolute insurance against any detrimental effects from dry years.

The comfort of living in a region comparatively rainless, windless and absolutely snowless, as well as almost frostless, is a matter too well known to call for extended comment. In this climatic condition that has made the city of Los Angeles to a large extent a little frontier adobe town of the population thirty years ago, the metropolitan city of nearly half a million souls at the present day, the influence, too, in the next down year will be the chief factor in making the city the metropolis of the Great Southwest, with a population of not less than a million.

Old Things Pass Away.

MR. WOODROW WILSON, at high noon last Tuesday inaugurated into the exalted office of President of the United States, the intelligent, highly-educated and thoughtful person that he is, in a public speech recently pointed out the fact that we were going through in America a transition period of a very radical type in our political and governmental concepts. Mr. Wilson said that the ideas of our predecessors were giving way to notions that are radically subversive of all that had been in the minds of the founders of the government and of those who had led our political thought in times past.

It was only the observation of a man who had kept a close eye upon the affairs of our time. The new President need not have limited his remarks to politics or our governmental methods, but might have said that the radical departure from former convictions and opinions embraced nearly everything connected with modern life.

For example, a professor who occupies a distinguished position in a college for young women, where of all places one would look for dignified, measured and rational utterance, recently advises the young women under his tutelage not to practice economy, not to save a cent, but to spend every dollar they can lay their hands on, and he does not limit it in any way, and he to borrow all the money of their friends will lend them and spend it that without any limitation of amount or ways of spending. He deliberately said that the thrifty manner of the New Englanders of a former day was excellent for their time, but that these things were out of date in our day, and that the true philosophy was to spend all you get and trust to the goodness of the brook to bring you bread tomorrow, when your supply gave out and your friends would lend no more.

A Good Deal of Smoke.

CURRENT OPINION quotes Prof. William G. Harkins to the effect that the loss in smoke to the United States a year amounts to \$600,000,000. It is stated that a single chimney spouts in a year a million dollars' worth of waste fuel, and that in the city of Chicago the waste in this way per annum amounts to \$50,000,000.

This is all very sensational and interesting, but Prof. Harkins is in error when he credits our own generation with the first observation of the fact and the first attempts to save the enormous waste.

The writer has gone through two generations of men in the United States, and since his earliest boyhood can remember being familiar with the awful waste in the smoke from our chimneys, and has heard many plans for the economic use of the smoke, but none that is effective has yet been found. When coal could be bought at the pit's mouth for 75 cents a ton the waste in smoke was rather a negligible quantity, but as the price of coal rose the waste in smoke became more worthy of consideration.



Y ES, yes, yes, you have been given dominion in the heavens above, beneath and the waters far be it from the Eagle superior worth or greatness a relative matter, and the Eagle tribe has the advantage of creation. I, the bird who am speaking, am humans with whom I place.

Think what an inspiration try to be by the Western Sea, the heart of the Great West, the regions that lie about spring days. The best we can do is to climb some look down upon a little glorious home the Creator human and for beast a clouds thicken and darken the face of the earth and down in torrents, all you is to paste the ends of your pane of glass and look hand's-breadth of the surface.

People come from all over the continent to chase winter country by the Western Sea, much disappointed when the sun is hidden. My the last winter eastern to find some comfort in and just because the air was they were bundled up we dian papoose, yes, wrapped more tightly than an old Indian how they did shiver, mufflers, gloves and great. The Eagle can live under



PRESENTS, particularly gifts, are among the life. There is nothing wedding present whichever

at it. The recipient eyes it with regard and looks for the giver regards it with a vindictive to what better use get the money—or else, with the fall well it will drop below I should like to see the day out is properly regarded as a benevolent donation or a present.

The present irks him that that receives. To the refined a present accepted immediately under an obligation. What one do to get even? To the present also a present given—silly, rare, costly—the paltry the last word in contemptuous

Gump and Nasty. . . .

NOW that Christmas, that present-giving seasons, is one can perhaps review the aim demeanor. Two months dangerous topic for any person to broach. But all those little trifles that irritated and so effectively two months ago nearly obliterated and we a "Christmas spirit" and all its thanks to our heart's content

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climatic condition that has caused
city of Los Angeles to jump from
the frontier adobe town of 10,000
population thirty years ago to a vast
metropolitan city of nearly half a mil-
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Yes, yes, ye humans, to whom has
been given dominion over all that is
in the heavens above and the earth
beneath and the waters under the earth,
be it from the Eagle to question your
superior worth or greatness. But it is all
a relative matter, and in some things the
Eagle tribe has the advantage over you
people of creation. I, the particular Eagle
tribe who am speaking, know a great many
humans with whom I would not change
places.
Think what an inspiring sight the coun-
try is by the Western Sea and throughout
the heart of the Great Southwest, and all
the regions that lie about that heart, these
glorious days. The best the human being
can do is to climb some mountain-top and
look down upon a little section of this
glorious home the Creator has prepared for
humans and for beast alike. When the
clouds thicken and darkness is spread over
the face of the earth and the rains come
down in torrents, all you humans can do
is to paste the ends of your noses against
a pane of glass and look out upon a little
hand-breadth of the surface of the earth.
People come from all over the American
continent to chase winter sunbeams in the
country by the Western Sea, and are very
much disappointed when the clouds lower
and the sun is hidden. My, I have seen dur-
ing the last winter eastern tourists trying
to find some comfort in automobile rides,
and just because the air was a little sharp
they were bundled up worse than an In-
dian papoose, yes, wrapped in clothing
even tighter than an old Egyptian mummy.
And how they did shiver, in spite of their
coats, gloves and great coats!
The Eagle can live under all kinds of

weather upon the surface of the earth in
perpetual sunshine. The clouds may
thicken and heap themselves up from the
surface of the earth a mile high, overreach-
ing all the highest mountain-tops, but you
know above the clouds, however deep they
may be heaped, there is always undimmed
sunlight, and there within the sunshine, in
the blue, the Eagle can disport himself and
look with undisturbed feelings and on un-
ruffled pinions upon the storms that sweep
the surface of the earth beneath him. I,
the Eagle bird, during the storms of the
last week, spread my pinions, and on the
wings of mighty winds soared upward to a
region where storms are never known.
From that perpetual sunlight I looked down
upon the surface of the storm-swept earth,
and what a magnificent prospect I saw! The
clouds on the upper side were all as white
as driven snow, and on the mountain-tops
you could scarcely tell the cloud-bank from
the snow-bank. Ah, little you humans know
of the glories that spread over this world
of ours, in storm as well as in sunshine,
when the wings of the hurricane are shak-
ing the atmosphere as well as when pro-
found peace reigns over all nature. You
never saw a storm as the Eagle sees it,
when the lightning tears the clouds into
shreds and the winds hurl great masses of
moisture from east to west like the bil-
lows of a tumultuous sea. Here in South-
ern California, how many of you ever saw
a snowstorm in actual progress? The
Eagle saw it the other day all along the
ridges of the mountain range. How softly,
how gently, how peacefully it fell! How it
wiped out all the wrinkles on the rugged
brows of the mountains, worn by the storms
of millions of years, and with what a spot-
less mantle it covered the earth stained
with all sorts of decay!

And then when the storm cleared away
and the clouds rolled westward over the
ocean, oh, what a scene of beauty, of splen-
did grandeur, unfolded itself to the eye of
the Eagle! How the mountains rose up in-
to the undimmed blue of the sky, and how
the snow-capped peaks glittered in the sun-
shine! The light from all the best-cut di-
amonds in the world massed in one great
coronet could not have been so glorious as
the snow-crystals upon Mt. San Antonio, Mt.
San Bernardino, and along all the ridge of
lesser peaks between. And how many of

you have ever seen a great pine tree or fir
tree mantled in a cloak of snow or glitter-
ing in a thousand pendants of crystal ice gleam-
ing in the morning sun? Then far below
the mountain-top stretched thousands of
orchards, clean as the robe on the shoulders
of an angel, waxy, brilliant in the sunlight,
covering all the mesas and reaching down
the valleys by the streams? California had
real rivers after the big rainstorm, that
went tumbling on tumultuously, bank-full,
to the ocean, the mother of all the moisture
of all the clouds, that gave all the rain that
created all these rivers. From the time
the sun rose over the eastern edge of the
world, painting all the beautiful landscape
from the rosy-tinted snow upon the moun-
tain-tops to the sapphire and emerald waves
that broke upon the headlands by the sea-
shore, until the sun reached its zenith and
poured down a flood of pure white light
upon the earth, and then sank along the
western sky until he went down in crimson
glory through the clouds along the Western
Sea, the Eagle eye swept the whole of the
Great Southwest all around the ring of the
perfect circle of the horizon, and not a
glory nor a beauty escaped his vision.

You humans stand and survey this scene
in bits, piecemeal, a little hand's-breadth
at a time. As the stars break out in the
evening sky, your great minds with as-
tronomical knowledge reach up and grasp
a good deal of the glory of creation, hidden
even to the eye of the Eagle.
"When thou hast told those isles of light
And fancied all beyond,
Whatever owns in depths or heights
Creation's wondrous bond,
Then from their solemn pageant learn"
to realize a little what the eye of the Eagle
can behold that is hidden from the vision
of even the greatest human being that
lives.

Of course in your superior wisdom you
think you are the only creatures who enjoy
the beauties of creation, and you are per-
fectly sure that you are the only ones with
any conception of the Creator. The Eagle
bird takes the liberty of reminding you that
you are at least half wrong, if not alto-
gether so. Just go out doors any morning
these spring days, after you have said your
morning devotions, and listen to the song
of the lark, the linnet and the mocking bird.

Think you these little creatures are blind to
all the glories of this beautiful home of
ours, and deaf to all the music of the
spheres? They are nothing of the kind.
They see in their own way, and perhaps feel
as intensely as you do, all the beneficent
features of our natural home. As to their
conception of a Creator, that is a subject
that humans and the lower orders of crea-
tion are unable to reach in mutual discus-
sion. We do not know your conception in
this regard, and you are just as ignorant of
ours. I know there is one book written by
a human philosopher that, in speaking of
the immortality of the human soul, con-
cedes that so far as any man can know
there may be immortality in store for every
sentient being that ever looked upon this
earth. The shallow-minded, unreflective
human will ask you where they are all to be
put. The answer is that their number is
not infinite, and even if it were, infinity is
large enough to hold them all.

But I hear an objection that so far as the
Eagle is concerned, he never sings. That
proves nothing. If you could stand with me
upon my aerial perch the granite rock that
pierces the mountain-top and see the Eagle
rise upon broad pinions into the air as
the sun rises over the rim of the world, and
hear him scream, perhaps you would think
he had a song of his own. You know there
is a human poet who has written of a bird
"atit on a blossom," singing to his mate
brooding on her nest, and the lines run
thus:

"He sings to the wide world and she to her
nest.
In the nice ear of Nature which song is the
best?"

That is the Eagle's point of view, and if
you will listen to me in my crude wisdom, I
tell you that ought to be your point of view.
Do not be too cock-sure as to your own con-
clusions, especially when you are talking
about other creatures' affairs, but remem-
ber that when interfering in other people's
business you are out of your sphere and
may be wrong.

Yours in the love of nature,



PRESENTS, particularly wedding pres-
ents, are among the horrid things of
life. There is nothing nice about a
wedding present whichever way you look
at it.

The recipient eyes it with calculating
glance and looks for the price tag. The
giver regards it with a vindictive eye and
thinks to what better use he could have
put the money—or else, with a blush, know-
ing full well it will drop below expectations.
I should like to see the day when a pres-
ent is properly regarded as patronage—as
a bribe or a premeditated in-
sult.
The present likes him that gives and him
that receives. To the refined temperament
a present accepted immediately places one
under an obligation. What the devil can
one do to get even? To the refined temper-
ment also a present given should be valu-
able, not costly—the paltry present is
the last word in contemptuous snobbery.

Christmas, that deadliest of
annual-giving seasons, is well behind us,
and perhaps review the Spugs with
some domestic. Two months ago it was a
common topic for any permanent citizen
to remark that Christmas was a waste of
money. But all those idiotic, useless
things that irritated and shamed us
for months two months ago are now
completely obliterated and we can defy the
Christmas spirit and all its gross imper-
fections to our heart's content.

And which of us can recall the dread sub-
ject of presents without a blush, without a
shudder. Mrs. So-and-so sent me a dozen
beautiful linen handkerchiefs and I only
sent her a card! On the other hand, I sent
old Thingamagig a handsome scarfpin and
the old miser only sent me a box of cheap
cigars.

As for the Joneses, the Browns and those
Smith girls, the whole bally crowd sent me
a conglomerate mass of useless absurd-
ities, and I never even recalled their exist-
ence till the blessed parcels came. That
necessitated my cudgelling my brain for
weeks to discover a way to work off the
monstrous and unnecessary obligation.
Very estimable, kindly people, all of them,
but a matter of absolute indifference to me,
and it irritates me to have to pay them any
special attention. For my part, I regard
their presents as a grave impertinence.

The Wedding Invitation.

A COLD shiver runs down my back when-
ever I see one of those fearsome en-
graved wedding invitations. You know the
kind—parchment paper, largish envelope,
enclosing another pure white unsullied en-
velope which again incloses the dread cop-
per-plate information that it is up to you
to buy a present. There is positively no
escape. The moment the mail man delivers
that sort of letter at your house you may
as well set your teeth and reach for your
check-book.

The wedding-present idea is vulgar, pal-
try, greedy, disgusting. The thing has
reached a pinnacle of avarice. The very
nicest brides seem to succumb to loathsome
greed on such occasions. Their one fear
seems to be that they won't get as many
presents as Florrie, who married last
month. Friends, acquaintances, neighbors,
polite enemies, hated relatives, business as-
sociates, and even the servants and trades-
people are all shamelessly held up for a
contribution to the sweet young bride's
"bag." Father is fleeced to the limit.

The Shower.

BUT the "shower for the bride" is prob-
ably the most vicious and vulgar of all
the cheap expedients. For one friend to
deliberately entertain in cold blood with

a party to which everyone is notified that
he must bring a special kind of present is
surely playing the thing about as low as
it well can be. Yet all the acquaintances
in that particular set dare not refuse, and
they attend each of these pernicious show-
ers in turn—the china shower, the hand-
kerchief shower, the linen shower, the
kitchen shower—until their last drip of
good feeling has been squeezed dry. If
they take a good present they begrudge it
heartily. If they take a cheap one, it is
treated with proper scorn and made to feel
its inferiority. Either way Avarice is ram-
pant and friendship strained to the break-
ing point.

The Staff Contribution.

THEN there is that fellow at the office
who must needs get married. Every-
one contributes, of course. Can't be called a
"tightwad." Then the chief goes and has
a silver wedding anniversary—more contri-
butions from the staff. Old man Smith who
has been manager for twenty years retires
—loving cup called for. Peterson, the sec-
retary, is elevated to the directorate—
presentation plate in order.

Soon after this he marries the chief's
daughter—another wedding-present contri-
bution. The chief dies and his widow
starts contribution to memorial—that
means another \$5. The whole thing is a
preposterous hold-up engineered on sheer
blatant hypocrisy—and no man is brave
enough to rebel.

Mugs, Tiaras, and Funeral Wreaths.

AND if you are not spry you can be let in
for a godfather stunt before you know
where you are. The cheapest silver mug
costs \$3, and I should like to meet the man
who would dare try to get off with that, no
matter how homely the infant.

And now the Thompson-Smiths have is-
sued invitations for Imogen's twenty-first
birthday party. Drat these girls! Who
cares if they are 21? How cheaply can one
get off for a twenty-first birthday? It cost
me \$10 for flowers when the little idiot
made her precious debut three years ago.

Ah, of course, and now old Morgan must
needs take his quietus. Funeral wreaths
cost like the very dickens. A very paltry-

looking affair for \$5. But—oh, well, one
must send the dratted thing.

Popularity for Brides.

IT IS a pleasant fiction at present that all
brides are pretty and popular. That is
because the newspapers know their busi-
ness, and it happens to be fashionable to
entertain for brides-elect. But as a mat-
ter of cold fact there is no more unpopular
person than the bride-elect. A self-cen-
tered, coquettish, calculating little creature,
her friends invariably ache for the day
when she will step out of the limelight and
sink into proper oblivion. Even the nicest
girls become distinctly irksome as their
marriage becomes imminent. They are
consequential and overbearing to a degree
and their fond foolish parents, dared they
speak truly, would be the first to agree that
those terrible weeks just prior to the be-
loved daughter's marriage are the most
dreadful in the family history.

Parental affection passes through the
cruellest ordeal of its life during those pre-
marriage days. Sweet little Mabel becomes
a fractious autocrat, peevish, capricious,
masterful, downright rude by turns, and
nothing but the glorious knowledge that it
won't last much longer keeps up the family
spirit.

And I maintain that the presents, con-
found them! are at the bottom of all this
woe. The poor child has become so ob-
sessed with the idea that the charm and
distinction of her wedding will be largely
gauged by the number and value of her
presents that life is one long daily fret
while these popularity-indicators dribble in.

A word in your ear, little lady. If you
would really be popular, really be beloved
of your friends, then issue a firm command
with your wedding invitation to the effect
that "No contributions will be accepted." Cut
out the presents, with all the grudge
and avarice they represent, and start your
married life with a clean slate, full inde-
pendence and no paltry obligations.

You will find it vastly cheaper in the end
to furnish your home yourselves and you
will not be called upon to include that od-
ious Mrs. Cadwallader in every dinner party
you give just because she donated an expen-
sive cut-glass punch bowl to your household

EDITORIAL.

San Bernardino's Orange Show.

IT WAS not premeditated, but it was certainly very opportune, that somewhere in Southern California there should have been held during the month of February an exhibition of our citrus-fruit crop. We say it was not premeditated because the orange show at San Bernardino is a thing of annual occurrence. It was opportune this season because it furnished an opportunity for the eastern tourist to see that our orange crop was an important matter in spite of the damage resulting from the January frost.

Every circumstance shows that the effect of the frost was exaggerated, and the farther we get from it the larger the exaggeration looms. The shipments of fruit from the State do not fall so very far behind those of the last season. The experts who have gone over the ground and examined the crop over and over again assure us more and more as the season advances that the damage is not half what it was supposed to have been. A mere cursory trip through Southern California at this time leads to the same conclusion. The grown-up trees in the orchards are healthy and vigorous-looking, showing no sign of evil effect. The crop still on the trees is large, and is all sound fruit. The refuse under the tree is small, and is a measure of the injury done. The refuse on the ground is reported quite heavy in some sections, but scarcely anywhere is the crop anything like a total loss.

Those who watch closely the market reports of the orange sales in eastern cities and notice the low prices at which many lots go would be subject to misleading impressions. These daily press reports include only auction sales, and no really first-class fruit is ever offered in the auction-rooms. The fruit that is offered at auction is either stuff known not to be first-class at the time of shipment, or is made up of carloads sold "on delivery" at eastern points and rejected there on inspection as not up to standard. The rejected carload then takes up a devious journey, diverted from one city to another, until it finally winds up in some auction-room in one of the few large cities where fruit is disposed of in this way.

The really good fruit is either sold "F.O.B. California" or "delivered" at the East, and does not enter at all into the press market reports. This fruit is bringing fine prices all over the East, and will bring better prices as the season advances and the supply becomes less adequate. There are orange growers whose crop would have grossed 10,000 or 12,000 boxes, but which because of the frost will net not more than half that amount. Yet by carefully selecting and shipping only good oranges, these anticipate as large net returns from their groves this year as they could have hoped for if the whole crop had been marketed.

Those who visited the orange fair at San Bernardino during the last half of the month of February saw small mountains of perfect oranges and lemons piled up in exhibits from all over the State, from Porterville in the San Joaquin Valley to San Diego down near the Mexican border. These citrus-fruit exhibits are excellent advertisers and educators as to our fruit crops year by year, but the one we are referring to was particularly opportune this season.

Lobster vs. Mollusc.

WE HAVE just read an excerpt from a peroration by Gertrude Atherton in New York, which would lead to one of two conclusions concerning the lady. Either she has caught that most subtle and conta-

gious disease, New Yorkitis, or she wanted her New York audience to believe that she was infected. You usually catch it on the Great White Way. You don't catch it through a bite, although many have been known to get it by biting lobsters in some of the splendid eating palaces. Anyway, it is very evident that Mrs. Atherton prefers lobsters to molluscs. Molluscs is what she calls the California women, and she refers to those of Los Angeles contemptuously as the riff-raff of the Middle West, living in the "vermiform appendix" of California—meaning the prosperous, healthy and intensely alive city of Los Angeles.

Thanks, Gertrude, thanks. We never knew before what we had been waiting for all of these years—it was your opinion of our women out here. And we feel duly crushed and humbled by it, believe us—or at least we ought to, no doubt. But instead we find ourselves greatly amused. Your sister Californians, you say, you found intellectual but lazy. Poor Gerty! You must have been on a tea jag at the time, and we didn't move fast enough to suit you. The New York wheels were still in your head, and like Bill Sims, you jes' couldn't keep still, therefore you ups and calls our women oysters right to their faces, just like that, and sez, sez you, the women wouldn't have gone out to register if it hadn't been for the names you called 'em, and you do hope, for their own good, that they turned out to vote, even if you weren't here to call 'em some more names, pry open their shells, and show 'em how to do it! The whole story sounds fishy, Gertrude. And while we admire your courage in calling Los Angeles the vermiform appendix of California, and its women the riff-raff from the Middle West, we admire profoundly your perspicacity in putting the whole continent between you and Los Angeles at the time of perpetrating this profound bit of wisdom.

Our splendid pioneer women can afford to smile at you, Gertrude, and to be sorry for you, too. Nobody admires a woman who expresses contempt for the environs and the people among whom she was reared. You have performed prettily for the New Yorkers, curried favor, and amused them. They will have their smile later. In the meantime, the California women, including those of Los Angeles, the pioneer suffragists of the country, will continue in their splendid, dignified forward march, and the women of the other States will continue to follow in the wake.

The Constitution Amendment.

THE amendment to the Federal Constitution providing machinery for levying tax on the incomes of individuals throughout all the States of the Union has been approved of by two-thirds of the States and is now a part of our fundamental law. This gives rise to two reflections.

First, the Constitution of the United States was purposely made by its framers to be about the hardest thing in our political life and governmental procedure to change. Yet in spite of the fact of the difficulties put in the way of changing the fundamental law, and in spite of widespread opposition to the change, it has been done. This proves that the framers of the American government took care to provide for everything necessary, and that there is no need at the present time of any hysterical or revolutionary methods in our public life.

The other reflection is that this means of raising revenue will not be confined to the purposes held up to public view when the law providing for the change went through Congress. It was put through under a definite assurance that it was to be a war measure, to raise funds in time of necessity. The Sixty-third Congress will meet in extraordinary session

probably on April Fool's Day to pass a new tariff act, and we do not hesitate to predict that this will carry with it a provision for taxing incomes so as to produce revenue lopped off by free-trade provisions in the new tariff act sure to be passed.

A Word About California Winters

IT IS simply traditional obsession that is responsible for the use of the word "winter" in Southern California in the land by the shores of the Western Sea, or anywhere throughout the Great Southwest. The only spot where winter ever gets a foothold, much less reigns supreme, is on some mountain peak at least a mile above sea level. Scientifically, in Southern California we have but two seasons, the rainy season and the rainless season. The rainy season begins any time after about the middle of September, but may be delayed in its inception until the latter part of November, or even until nearly the end of December. Normally the rainy season ends during the latter part of March, but it may come to an end a month earlier. It is possible that showers may fall any month in the year. The writer has seen rain every month in the year in Southern California, just as he has seen frost every month in the year in the State of Wisconsin. The average rainfall at Los Angeles is about sixteen inches, taking a period of thirty years or more. Some years the rainfall is less than five inches, and some years as much as forty. Normal seasons we look for a good rain about November 15 to 25, with another about Christmas time; then normally comes a hiatus, followed by heavy rains in February and March. In the old days, when our prosperity depended almost entirely upon farming, and when that ran largely to stock-raising, the matter of rain was a subject of constant discussion any time after the first of October. If we did not get a soaking downpour before Christmas, the appearance of things was blue and the faces of the people became very long from anxious hearts. With the passing of the years and the recording of the rainfall by the signal service, the fact has come to be recognized that there is no need of misgivings because of the failure of the earlier rains. An inch of rain at this time of the season is better than two inches in December, and better than five in November. Furthermore, the "latter rains," as they are referred to in the Bible, written by inhabitants of Palestine, are much less likely to fail than the "former rains." Take this season and last, when the rainfall up to the last week in February was exceedingly light, followed by drenching rains after that date, resulting in generally excellent crops. The fact that rains sometimes are scant and the necessity of moisture for citrus trees during the summer, when no rain falls, resulted in the development of artificial supplies by storing storm water and the melted snows in reservoirs in mountain canyons, and in the boring of artesian wells. The immense mountain range circumscribing Southern California, and the great tableland behind these where the greater part of the rainfall is precipitated, form natural storage reservoirs for water. This percolates through the rocky strata that form the ribs of the earth, and the whole subterranean area under Southern California is either a series of lakes or of streams. By tapping these we get plenty of moisture for almost all purposes.

The beauty of this arrangement is that the agriculturist, whether alfalfa-producer or orchardist, applies moisture as he needs it. With the incoming of the Owens River aqueduct, bringing a veritable river of water to the city of Los Angeles and its environs, together with these other arti-

cial supplies, the section will have absolute insurance against any detrimental effects from dry years.

The comfort of living in a region so comparatively rainless, windless and absolutely snowless, as well as almost frostless, is a matter too well known to call for extended comment. In this climatic condition that has made the city of Los Angeles to population a little frontier adobe town of 100,000 population thirty years ago, the metropolitan city of nearly half a million souls at the present date. This influence, too, in the next down-year will be the chief factor in making the city the metropolis of the Great Southwest, with a population of not less than a million.

Old Things Pass Away.

MR. WOODROW WILSON, inaugurated into the exalted office of President of the United States, the intelligent, highly-educated and thoughtful person that he is, in a public speech recently pointed out the fact that we were going through in America a transition period of a very radical type in our political and governmental concepts. Mr. Wilson said that the ideas of our predecessors were giving way to notions that are radically subversive of all that had been in the minds of the founders of the government and of those who had led our political thought in times past.

It was only the observation of a man who had kept a close eye upon the affairs of our time. The new President need not have limited his remarks to politics or our governmental methods, but might have said that this radical departure from former convictions and opinions embraced nearly everything connected with modern life.

For example, a professor who occupies a distinguished position in a college for young women, where of places one would look for dignified demeanor and rational utterance, recently advises the young women under his tutelage not to practice economy, but to save a cent, but to spend every dollar they can lay their hands on, and he does not limit it in any way, and he borrows all the money all their friends will lend them and spend it that without any limitation of means or ways of spending. He delivers said that the thrifty manner of the New Englanders of a former day was excellent for their time, but that these things were out of date in our day, and that the true philosophy was to spend all you get and trust to the ravens of the brook to bring you bread tomorrow, when your supply gave out and your friends would lend no more.

A Good Deal of Smoke.

CURRENT OPINION quotes Prof. William G. Harkins to the effect that the loss in smoke to the United States a year amounts to \$600,000,000. It is stated that a single chimney spouts in a year a million dollars worth of waste fuel, and that in the city of Chicago the waste in this way per annum amounts to \$50,000,000. This is all very sensational and interesting, but Prof. Harkins is in error when he credits our own generation with the first observation of the fact and the first attempts to save enormous waste.

The writer has gone through two generations of men in the United States, and since his earliest boyhood can remember being familiar with the awful waste in the smoke from our chimneys, and has heard many plans for the economic use of the smoke, but none that is effective has yet been found. When coal could be bought for the pit's mouth for 75 cents a ton, the waste in smoke was rather a negligible quantity, but as the price of coal rose the waste in smoke became a very worthy of consideration.



Y ES, yes, yes, ye humankind, been given dominion over the heavens above and the waters under the earth, far be it from the Eagle to superior worth or greatness. A relative matter, and in some Eagle tribe has the advantage of creation. I, the person who am speaking, know humans with whom I would place.

Think what an inspiring story is by the Western Sea and the heart of the Great South, the regions that lie about that spring days. The best the land can do is to climb some mountain down upon a little sea, glorious home the Creator has human and for beast alike. Clouds thicken and darkness is the face of the earth and the down in torrents, all you human to paste the ends of your nose a pane of glass and look out at head-breath of the surface of

People come from all over the continent to chase winter sunbathing by the Western Sea, a much disappointed when the sun is hidden. My, I have the last winter eastern town to find some comfort in autumn and just because the air was a they were bundled up worse than papoose, yes, wrapped more tightly than an old Egyptian. And how they did shiver, in sweaters, gloves and great coats. The Eagle can live under all



PRESENTS, particularly wedding presents, are among the horrid things. There is nothing nice about wedding present whichever way you look at it.

The recipient eyes it with regard and looks for the price tag. He regards it with a vindictive glaze to what better use he can put the money—or else, with a blasphemous full well it will drop below expectations. I should like to see the day when it is properly regarded as a patronage, a benevolent donation or a premeditated gift.

The present irks him that gives it. To the refined temper, a present accepted immediately places under an obligation. What the donor does to get even? To the refined mind also a present given should be rare, costly—the paltry presents last word in contemptuous show.

Clamp and Nasty. . . .

NOW that Christmas, that dead present-giving seasons, is well behind us, can perhaps review the Spoken disclaimer. Two months ago I discussed a topic for any permanent to reach. But all those idiotic, trifles that irritated and shamed me essentially two months ago, are now obliterated and we can do "Christmas spirit" and all its grossness to our heart's content.

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Will you, yes, ye humans, to whom has
been given dominion over all that is
above the heavens above and the earth
below and the waters under the earth,
be it from the Eagle to question your
worth or greatness. But it is all
a relative matter, and in some things the
Eagle tribe has the advantage over you
of creation. I, the particular Eagle
who am speaking, know a great many
humans with whom I would not change
places.
Think what an inspiring sight the coun-
try is for the Western Sea and throughout
the heart of the Great Southwest, and all
the regions that lie about that heart, these
glorious days. The best the human being
can do is to climb some mountain-top and
look down upon a little section of this
glorious home the Creator has prepared for
man and for beast alike. When the
clouds thicken and darkness is spread over
the face of the earth and the rains come
down in torrents, all you humans can do
is to make the ends of your noses against
a pane of glass and look out upon a little
length of the surface of the earth.
I, the Eagle, come from all over the American
continent to chase winter sunbeams in the
country by the Western Sea, and are very
much disappointed when the clouds lower
and the sun is hidden. My, I have seen dur-
ing the last winter eastern tourists trying
to find some comfort in automobile rides,
and just because the air was a little sharp
they were bundled up worse than an In-
dian, yes, wrapped in clothing
lighter than an old Egyptian mummy.
How they did shiver, in spite of their
suits, gloves and great coats!
The Eagle can live under all kinds of

weather upon the surface of the earth in
perpetual sunshine. The clouds may
thicken and heap themselves up from the
surface of the earth a mile high, overreach-
ing all the highest mountain-tops, but you
know above the clouds, however deep they
may be heaped, there is always undimmed
sunlight, and there within the sunshine, in
the blue, the Eagle can disport himself and
look with undisturbed feelings and on un-
ruffled pinions upon the storms that sweep
the surface of the earth beneath him. I,
the Eagle bird, during the storms of the
last week, spread my pinions, and on the
wings of mighty winds soared upward to a
region where storms are never known.
From that perpetual sunlight I looked down
upon the surface of the storm-swept earth,
and what a magnificent prospect I saw! The
clouds on the upper side were all as white
as driven snow, and on the mountain-tops
you could scarcely tell the cloud-bank from
the snow-bank. Ah, little you humans know
of the glories that spread over this world
of ours, in storm as well as in sunshine,
when the wings of the hurricane are shak-
ing the atmosphere as well as when pro-
found peace reigns over all nature. You
never saw a storm as the Eagle sees it,
when the lightning tears the clouds into
shreds and the winds hurl great masses of
moisture from east to west like the bil-
lows of a tumultuous sea. Here in South-
ern California, how many of you ever saw
a snowstorm in actual progress? The
Eagle saw it the other day all along the
ridges of the mountain range. How softly,
how gently, how peacefully it fell! How it
wiped out all the wrinkles on the rugged
brows of the mountains, worn by the storms
of millions of years, and with what a spot-
less mantle it covered the earth stained
with all sorts of decay!
And then when the storm cleared away
and the clouds rolled westward over the
ocean, oh, what a scene of beauty, of splen-
did grandeur, unfolded itself to the eye of
the Eagle! How the mountains rose up in-
to the undimmed blue of the sky, and how
the snow-capped peaks glittered in the sun-
shine! The light from all the best-cut di-
amonds in the world massed in one great
coronet could not have been so glorious as
the snow-crystals upon Mt. San Antonio, Mt.
San Bernardino, and along all the ridge of
lesser peaks between. And how many of

you have ever seen a great pine tree or fir
tree mantled in a cloak of snow or glitter-
ing in a thousand pendants of crystal ice gleam-
ing in the morning sun? Then far below
the mountain-top stretched thousands of
orchards, clean as the robe on the shoulders
of an angel, waxy, brilliant in the sunlight,
covering all the mesas and reaching down
the valleys by the streams? California had
real rivers after the big rainstorm, that
went tumbling on tumultuously, bank-full,
to the ocean, the mother of all the moisture
of all the clouds, that gave all the rain that
created all these rivers. From the time
the sun rose over the eastern edge of the
world, painting all the beautiful landscape
from the rosy-tinted snow upon the moun-
tain-tops to the sapphire and emerald waves
that broke upon the headlands by the sea-
shore, until the sun reached its zenith and
poured down a flood of pure white light
upon the earth, and then sank along the
western sky until he went down in crimson
glory through the clouds along the Western
Sea, the Eagle eye swept the whole of the
Great Southwest all around the ring of the
perfect circle of the horizon, and not a
glory nor a beauty escaped his vision.
You humans stand and survey this scene
in bits, piecemeal, a little hand's-breadth
at a time. As the stars break out in the
evening sky, your great minds with as-
tronomical knowledge reach up and grasp
a good deal of the glory of creation, hidden
even to the eye of the Eagle.
"When thou hast told those isles of light
And fancied all beyond,
Whatever owns in depths or heights
Creation's wondrous bond,
Then from their solemn pageant learn"
to realize a little what the eye of the Eagle
can behold that is hidden from the vision
of even the greatest human being that
lives.
Of course in your superior wisdom you
think you are the only creatures who enjoy
the beauties of creation, and you are per-
fectly sure that you are the only ones with
any conception of the Creator. The Eagle
bird takes the liberty of reminding you that
you are at least half wrong. If not alto-
gether so. Just go out doors any morning
these spring days, after you have said your
morning devotions, and listen to the song
of the lark, the linnet and the mocking bird.

Think you these little creatures are blind to
all the glories of this beautiful home of
ours, and deaf to all the music of the
spheres? They are nothing of the kind.
They see in their own way, and perhaps feel
as intensely as you do, all the beneficent
features of our natural home. As to their
conception of a Creator, that is a subject
that humans and the lower orders of crea-
tion are unable to reach in mutual discus-
sion. We do not know your conception in
this regard, and you are just as ignorant of
ours. I know there is one book written by
a human philosopher that, in speaking of
the immortality of the human soul, con-
cedes that so far as any man can know
there may be immortality in store for every
sentient being that ever looked upon this
earth. The shallow-minded, unreflective
human will ask you where they are all to be
put. The answer is that their number is
not infinite, and even if it were, infinity is
large enough to hold them all.
But I hear an objection that so far as the
Eagle is concerned, he never sings. That
proves nothing. If you could stand with me
upon my aerial upon the granite rock that
pierces the mountain-top and see the Eagle
rise upon broad pinions into the air as
the sun rises over the rim of the world, and
hear him scream, perhaps you would think
he had a song of his own. You know there
is a human poet who has written of a bird
"atilt on a blossom," singing to his mate
brooding on her nest, and the lines run
thus:
"He sings to the wide world and she to her
nest.
In the nice ear of Nature which song is the
best?"
That is the Eagle's point of view, and if
you will listen to me in my crude wisdom,
I tell you that ought to be your point of view.
Do not be too cock-sure as to your own con-
clusions, especially when you are talking
about other creatures' affairs, but remem-
ber that when interfering in other people's
business you are out of your sphere and
may be wrong.
Yours in the love of nature,
The Eagle
MRS. J. MARK



LANCER
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The recipient eyes it with calculating
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jury.
The present irks him that gives and him
that receives. To the refined temperament
the present accepted immediately places one
under an obligation. What the devil can
be got even? To the refined temper-
ment also a present given should be valu-
able, and costly—the paltry present is
just word in contemptuous snobbery.

And which of us can recall the dread sub-
ject of presents without a blush, without a
shudder. Mrs. So-and-so sent me a dozen
beautiful linen handkerchiefs and I only
sent her a card! On the other hand, I sent
old Thingamysig a handsome scarfpin and
the old miser only sent me a box of cheap
cigars.
As for the Joneses, the Browns and those
Smith girls, the whole bally crowd sent me
a conglomerate mass of useless absurd-
ities, and I never even recalled their exist-
ence till the blessed parcels came. That
necessitated my cudgelling my brain for
weeks to discover a way to work off the
monstrous and unnecessary obligation.
Very estimable, kindly people, all of them,
but a matter of absolute indifference to me,
and it irritates me to have to pay them any
special attention. For my part, I regard
their presents as a grave impertinence.

The Wedding Invitation.
A COLD shiver runs down my back when-
ever I see one of those fearsome en-
graved wedding invitations. You know the
kind—parchment paper, largish envelope,
enclosing another pure white unsullied en-
velope which again incloses the dread cop-
per-plate information that it is up to you
to buy a present. There is positively no
escape. The moment the mail man delivers
that sort of letter at your house you may
as well set your teeth and reach for your
check-book.
The wedding-present idea is vulgar, pal-
try, greedy, disgusting. The thing has
reached a pinnacle of avarice. The very
nicest brides seem to succumb to loathsome
greed on such occasions. Their one fear
seems to be that they won't get as many
presents as Florrie, who married last
month. Friends, acquaintances, neighbors,
polite enemies, hated relatives, business as-
sociates, and even the servants and trades-
people are all shamelessly held up for a
contribution to the sweet young bride's
"bag." Father is fleeced to the limit.

The Shower.
BUT the "shower for the bride" is prob-
ably the most vicious and vulgar of all
the cheap expedients. For one friend to
deliberately entertain in cold blood with cost

like the very dickens. A very paltry
party to which everyone is notified that
he must bring a special kind of present is
surely playing the thing about as low as
it well can be. Yet all the acquaintances
in that particular set dare not refuse, and
they attend each of these pernicious show-
ers in turn—the china shower, the hand-
kerchief shower, the linen shower, the
kitchen shower—until their last drip of
good feeling has been squeezed dry. If
they take a good present they begrudge it
heartily. If they take a cheap one, it is
treated with proper scorn and made to feel
its inferiority. Either way Avarice is ram-
pant and friendship strained to the break-
ing point.

The Staff Contribution.
THEN there is that fellow at the office
who must needs get married. Every-
one contributes, of course. Can't be called a
"tightwad." Then the chief goes and has
a silver wedding anniversary—more contri-
butions from the staff. Old man Smith who
has been manager for twenty years retires
—loving cup called for. Peterson, the sec-
retary, is elevated to the directorate—
presentation plate in order.
Soon after this he marries the chief's
daughter—another wedding-present contri-
bution. The chief dies and his widow
starts contribution to memorial—that
means another \$5. The whole thing is a
preposterous hold-up engineered on sheer
blatant hypocrisy—and no man is brave
enough to rebel.

Mugs, Tiaras, and Funeral Wreaths.
AND if you are not spry you can be let in
for a godfather stunt before you know
where you are. The cheapest silver mug
costs \$3, and I should like to meet the man
who would dare try to get off with that, no
matter how homely the infant.
And now the Thompson-Smiths have is-
sued invitations for Imogen's twenty-first
birthday party. Drat these girls! Who
cares if they are 21? How cheaply can one
get off for a twenty-first birthday? It cost
me \$10 for flowers when the little idiot
made her precious debut three years ago.
Ah, of course, and now old Morgan must
needs take his quietus. Funeral wreaths
cost like the very dickens. A very paltry.

looking affair for \$5. But—oh, well, one
must send the dratted thing.

Popularity for Brides.
IT IS a pleasant fiction at present that all
brides are pretty and popular. That is
because the newspapers know their busi-
ness, and it happens to be fashionable to
entertain for brides-elect. But as a mat-
ter of cold fact there is no more unpopular
person than the bride-elect. A self-cent-
ered, coquettish, calculating little creature,
her friends invariably ache for the day
when she will step out of the limelight and
sink into proper oblivion. Even the nicest
girls become distinctly irksome as their
marriage becomes imminent. They are
consequential and overbearing to a degree
and their fond foolish parents, dared they
speak truly, would be the first to agree that
those terrible weeks just prior to the be-
loved daughter's marriage are the most
dreadful in the family history.
Parental affection passes through the
cruellest ordeal of its life during those pre-
marriage days. Sweet little Mabel becomes
a fractious autocrat, peevish, capricious,
masterful, downright rude by turns, and
nothing but the glorious knowledge that it
won't last much longer keeps up the family
spirit.
And I maintain that the presents, con-
found them! are at the bottom of all this
woe. The poor child has become so ob-
sessed with the idea that the charm and
distinction of her wedding will be largely
gauged by the number and value of her
presents that life is one long daily fret
while these popularity-indicators dribble in.
A word in your ear, little lady. If you
would really be popular, really be beloved
of your friends, then issue a firm command
with your wedding invitation to the effect
that "No contributions will be accepted."
Cut out the presents, with all the grudge
and avarice they represent, and start your
married life with a clean slate, full inde-
pendence and no paltry obligations.
You will find it vastly cheaper in the end
to furnish your home yourselves and you
will not be called upon to include that od-
ious Mrs. Cadwallader in every dinner party
you give just because she donated an expen-
sive cut-glass punch bowl to your household

Noted Men and Women of the Southwest.

For "a sick man," Dr. Bridge's activities are very remarkable. Associating himself with E. L. Doheny, C. A. Canfield and others, he has played a large part in the developing of the oil industry in Mexico. He is a director in many Mexican oil compa-

Mr. Kerckhoff takes an intimate interest in public affairs in a conservative way. When the late James Budd was Governor of California he appointed Mr. Kerckhoff commissioner of the Yosemite Valley, then

The elder Bosbyshell, whose name was Edward Christian, was born in Philadelphia, and by the time the boys had got into business in Iowa, feeling like retiring he came out to California and settled in Los Angeles. His home was in East Los Angeles at that time, and he was duly elected to the City Council, and as he had no business he devoted his time conscientiously to his Councilmanic duties. The father being here, naturally was inclined to encourage his sons to follow him. William F., the elder, had opened a bank near where the brother was in the mercantile business and had acquired a good knowledge of the banking business. At this time, E. P. Bosbyshell found his business falling away from the development of branch railroads from the central town. When there was only the trunk line the towns on that enjoyed all the trade of a large district north

As you read and smoke and drink
forget.
—James B. Henshaw, in New York

proved both statements to his feet, something we had tried to see him do.

Will Uncle Sam Own Mexico? By F. G. Carpenter

American Investments. EQUAL TO TWO-FIFTHS OF THE NATIONAL WEALTH.

HOW MEXICAN PROPERTIES ARE DIVIDED AND HOW THE AMERICANS OWN MORE THAN THE MEXICANS—NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AS REGARDS RAILWAYS, INDUSTRIES, LANDS AND MINES—UNPOPULARITY OF AMERICANS—BIG CAPITALIZATIONS WHICH PAY BIG MONEY—COMPANIES WHICH OWN TOWNS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO CITY.—Does Uncle Sam own Mexico? The question is startling. But it is one which the fingers of destiny are writing in letters of gold upon the sky of the financial universe. The answer is:

reports of business houses and factories, of mines and smelters and of the various other industrial companies, banks and financial institutions.

How Mexico's Wealth Is Divided.

In this estimate Consul Letcher puts the aggregate wealth of Mexico at a little under \$2,500,000,000, and he shows just how the money is divided, classifying the investments as Mexican and as American, English, French and other foreign ownerships. Of the \$2,500,000,000 he gives \$1,000,000,000 as owned by Americans and less than \$800,000,000 as owned by the Mexicans. He puts the possessions of the English at \$321,000,000, of the French at \$143,000,000 and of all other nations at a little more than \$118,000,000. Just before the present revolutionary

000,000, while the Mexicans, in round numbers, have invested therein only \$137,000,000 and the English \$168,000,000.

As to the stock in the Mexican banks and bank deposits, we have about \$30,000,000 to Mexico's \$192,000,000, and in all the investments the French lead us far as bank stock alone is concerned. They have an equal amount of stock with the Mexicans, the great surplus of the latter being in bank deposits only, which amount to about \$162,000,000.

Taking next the item of mines, the Mexicans are pikers compared to the Americans. Their investments in their own country amount to only \$7,500,000, while ours are equal to \$223,000,000, an amount which more than equals three-fourths of all the mineral properties in Mexico. We

000,000, and our rubber industries the same amount.

One Thousand Million Dollars.

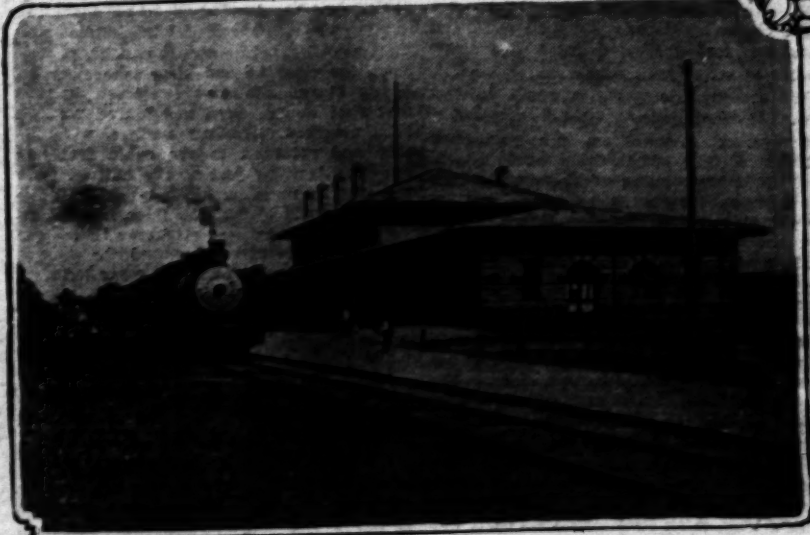
Adding the various items, the total of American ownership equals the enormous sum of \$1,067,770,000. This is Letcher's estimate. According to the figures given by Sir Edmund Walker, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at an annual meeting of that bank, our equal to one thousand millions, of which per cent. are in railways, 40 per cent. in mines and the balance in industries. Sir Edmund Walker estimates the British investments at \$700,000,000, the French, German, Belgian, Italian, Spanish at less than half that. I have met other men here who



U. S. Embassy



Country club where Americans go



Railroad station at Queretaro



American banana plantation

"No, not now, but the time when he will own it is already in sight."

This is a foregone conclusion, and it is independent of peace or of war, as the following figures will show. We may not flaunt our title in the face of the world, and we may keep our controlling partnership silent. But the facts are that we already own two-fifths of all the wealth of this country, and that it is a question whether our possessions are not already greater than those of the Mexicans themselves.

I have before me a table of financial statistics which was transmitted only last July to our government at Washington by Consul Marion Letcher of Chihuahua. This gives an itemized balance sheet of the wealth of Mexico, according to the nationality of the owners. Consul Letcher states that his figures are those of a mining engineer of long experience in the Mexican republic, and that they are based upon the reports of the Mexican national and state governments and upon the directories and

troubles began American money was rolling in here by the tens of millions a month. The flood is now dammed back by the unsettled conditions, but when peace and stability come it will pour in again, and this proportion, already two-fifths, will rapidly increase to the point where, considering Mexico as a capitalized stock proposition, Uncle Sam will own by far the majority of all the stock of the company. I leave the question as to how far this will ultimately control the politics and government of Mexico to President Wilson and his Congress and to the editorial writer.

Where Our Money Is Invested.

It is interesting to know where the American money is and how our investments compare with those of other nations. The following is based upon the figures given by Consul Letcher. According to his statement, we own more than half of the railroad securities. Our railway stocks and bonds have a combined value of \$640,

have over two-thirds of the smelting investments, more than half of the petroleum properties and many millions in lands, factories and other industries.

In Lands and Live Stock.

In timber lands, ranches and farms we have \$12,000,000 to Mexico's \$66,000,000, while in cattle and other live stock their investments are more than five times ours. The Mexicans have large holdings in houses and personal property; they do the bulk of the retail business, and they have \$75,000,000 invested in various institutions which are public or national. They own also the hotels and theaters, the most of the breweries and about half the insurance investments, although we have twice as much of the latter as they.

Americans have \$3,000,000 invested in timber lands, \$9,000,000 in live stock, over \$9,000,000 in factories and a little more than \$4,000,000 in wholesale and retail stores. Our oil investments are put down at \$15,

this American estimate is far less than the property our citizens own in Mexico, which is owned and edited by Americans, and there are several hundred Americans stay. In the first place, the American Club, in the Colonia section, to which many American civil and electrical engineers, as well as leading business men, belong. The American Club, in the city, which is always filled with Americans and others at the noon luncheon, and a third is the Country Club, in the city, where the Americans go to play golf.

We have a newspaper, the Mexican, which is owned and edited by Americans, and there are several hundred Americans stay. In the first place, the American Club, in the Colonia section, to which many American civil and electrical engineers, as well as leading business men, belong. The American Club, in the city, which is always filled with Americans and others at the noon luncheon, and a third is the Country Club, in the city, where the Americans go to play golf.

By William L. Altdorfer

\$160,000 APPROPRIATED BY CONGRESS FOR THE NEW WORK.

SIXTY PRACTICAL FARMERS JUST APPOINTED NOW ON WAY TO THEIR STATIONS. NEW PLAN OUTLINED— CLARENCE B. SMITH, CHIEF FARM DEMONSTRATOR FOR THE NORTH, TELLS OF THE NEW WORK—BRADFORD KNAPP, CHIEF FOR THE SOUTH, GIVES INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF SUCCESS OF THE WORK IN THE SOUTH.

ANOTHER long step toward teaching scientific agriculture on the farms of the country is now under way. Uncle Sam is going to cover every section of the United States with his farm demonstrators. It is another of the many plans put in operation by the government of recent years to lower the soaring prices of the necessities of life.

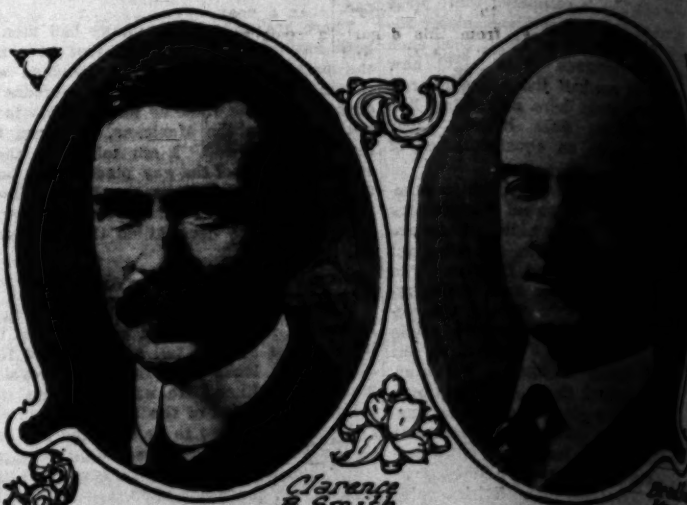
At the last session of Congress an additional \$160,000 was appropriated for the extension of farm-demonstration work to ev-

farms in that section. In order to get definite information on any subject, men of science take the results gathered by enumerators from millions of people scattered over the whole world and base their conclusions upon these illustrative cases. In this way they get an accurate forecast of what to expect in the future.

So it will be with the new plan of sending the farm demonstrators throughout the United States. These men, all of whom will have had practical experience on the farm, will pass from farm to farm and give the individual farmer the benefit of the actual experience and knowledge gained in this way.

Uncle Sam's Farm Demonstrator.

Clarence R. Smith is Uncle Sam's chief farm demonstrator at Washington. He is a man who has put in the greater part of his life in the study of farms as well as a practical farmer. His younger days were spent in gathering knowledge at first hand by doing all sorts of labor upon the farm.



Clarence
B. Smith,
chief farm demonstrator



Farmers taking lessons in seed selection



Uncle Sam's agents
teaching girls to can and preserve

ery northern, northwestern, middle West, and western State of the country. Several years ago Congress inaugurated a system of farm-demonstration work throughout the South. The work was undertaken because of the ravages of the boll weevil which had caused a loss of millions of dollars in those States. At that time the government sought to find other paying crops that would take the place of at least a part of the cotton crop, and it was decided the best way to go about it would be to appoint practical farmers as agents of the government to go out on the cotton plantations and show the planters the best way to fight the weevil and at the same time how to grow other crops.

The new farm-demonstration work in the North and West will be followed along the lines that have already proved so successful in the South. The scheme outlined is similar to that already planned for the inauguration of a comprehensive good roads system. The money will be allotted proportionately among the different States, with the proviso that the State put up dollar for dollar; that is the expense of placing an agent in each county will be shared half by the county and half by the Federal government.

Sixty practical farmers have just been appointed as farm demonstrators and are now on their way to various sections of the country. Before sending these men to their stations they were all assembled in Washington and given instructions concerning their work in the field. This meeting was held the latter part of January of this year, and the agents are now on the ground getting ready for the spring planting. Each man will cover certain territory and will travel from farm to farm giving advice and help whenever desired. In this way one man will acquire knowledge suited to that particular section, not only on the experience of two or three near-by neighbors, but on the results accomplished on hundreds of

Later on in life he decided there was more to farm work than appeared on the surface. So he decided to get next to the Agricultural Department and try out some of the new-fangled ideas of the book farmers. His success in this line was so great that it attracted the attention of the authorities at Washington, who finally offered him a job as one of Uncle Sam's book farmers. In this way he became connected with the government's work and only recently was placed in charge of the new plan extending farm demonstrations to every section of the country.

"We expect to carry on the work in the North and the West along the same lines as was followed in the Southern States," said he, in talking to the writer upon the latest plan of Uncle Sam. "We expect to employ men who have had a training equivalent to that given in our best agricultural colleges as a first requisite. Second, all of them must have been brought up on a farm and be familiar with practical agriculture. Third, we hope to get men who have been out of college from three to five years and have been practicing farming or agricultural training or in some other line of agricultural work in the meantime. Fourth, every man will be a resident of the county in which he works, so that he will be on the job every day in the year.

Co-operation.

"All of this work will be carried on in direct co-operation with the agricultural colleges and experiment stations within each State. The government recognizes these institutions as the proper centers from which this type of work should emanate. The general plan will be to co-operate with the State in the employment of a man who will be known as the State leader. This man will have charge of all the demonstration work done by each State and the government within that State. The State leader will have his headquarters at the

State Agricultural College and he will make reports in duplicate to the college and to the office of farm management at Washington.

"Now this State leader will have direct charge of all the county agents in each State. He will help organize the counties. He will select the men in co-operation with the local people for the jobs, subject to the approval of the State institution and of this department. And he will supervise the work after its organization. When as many as eight or ten counties have been organized in a State the leader will be given an assistant to help him in supervising the work and to aid in studying conditions throughout the State, so that when all the counties have been organized he will know the type of man needed and the problem to be solved.

"In this county work the government expects to contribute not more than \$1200 in each county, requiring the county through its local organisations, such as chambers of commerce, the grange, agricultural societies, county boards of Supervisors, etc., to pay the remainder of the salaries and expenses. And also to furnish office room and necessary facilities.

"Usually the Chamber of Commerce of the leading town within the county may be glad to furnish the agent office room and facilities and in this way show their interest in agriculture. Sometimes quite a feature can be made of this by so organizing the work throughout the county that the farmers may become associate members of the Chamber of Commerce. They can then make the Chamber of Commerce a sort of club when they come into town, and in this way bridge the gulf that sometimes exists between town people and country people.

"It is expected to cost from \$2400 to \$3000 a year to employ a competent county agent and to pay his necessary traveling expenses. The salary will average around \$1800 to \$2000 a year. Sometimes the

county people may know of a good man whom they may be willing to pay in these cases they may pay him \$2500 to \$3000 a year. The county agent will vary from \$600 to \$800 per year. He may even be furnished with a horse, which will double his efficiency and enable him to cover more territory. The county agent will be right on the job at all the time. It is intended to see to it that he can be reached at any time by phone or by letter so that he can be on any farm whenever he is needed. That will be his business, and his services will be free.

Many Counties Organized

"We have already organized twenty-five counties all the way from to Oregon, and plans have been made for co-operation with twenty-five more. All the money contributed by the counties will have to be equalized by the State. It is considered important that each county contribute the same amount given by the government.

"We do not want the business men of the country to have any idea of this work at the very nature of things the men placed in the counties of strangers to that section, but men trained in the science of although being unfamiliar with the conditions. Before these men can be of value they must familiarize themselves with what the farmers are doing. The first year in which the

"As illustrating this point we have an agent in Pennsylvania by the

A. B. Ross. He began five years ago. At that time four-corner county took up the work on fertility. He knew nothing of the poor condition of the soil where he lived convinced that something should be done. He studied up the bulletins of the Experiment Station and those of the Department of Agriculture. He got interested and tried it out on his own land. He commenced to talk with his neighbors. Later he extended his work to his neighbors. He began farming and experimenting with all kinds of seed procured from Washington. He was interested in the work of the more farmers at first. He then formed a club of about thirty farmers and began to work on the soil of Washington and after a while he was engaged by the Government as a farm demonstrator. A great deal of money was increased during the past year he has been able to get along with about 1700 farm acres the result of the work of the club. He has been able to get more than 5000 acres of corn and has doubled the output of the club.

"All of this new farm-d is an outgrowth of the bo recently established by Agriculture. There are girls' garden and canning clubs tomato clubs, so the United States. A gro of late concern the and the great good it in teaching the youngsters intelligently. Then there are organized for bo which have also met with All of this work gradually the adult farmer th demonstration method.

"Another new plan in our demonstration work is home service. We have a Mrs. Bailey in charge. Through cooperation with all the teachers, reaching the homes and working with the housewives on the

The

LOST DIAMOND

WE had been living in a little cottage, only reached by rail from the city.

During the entire summer I insisted that we were going to be burgled, so I had put upon all the doors and windows my loaded revolver under these precautions failed to protect us; I had also hired a box in the vault, in which to store all our valuables.

Susie and I had each three names. Mine were Susie, three-year-old boy Harry, and photography; while Susie's were self and grandma's diamonds. Grandma's diamonds, fine old-fashioned setting, worth \$1500, while my amateur camera was candid, had not cost quite as much.

Susie didn't share my views with regard to this science. She called it "pyro" and "hypo" strain that I reminded her that discoveries in photography had been made by amateurs, from the time of Talbot. She only replied that daguerotypes nowadays were old-fashioned.

"What would you do," said she, "if you pointed to me and said 'that?' pointing to I had just mixed."

"I'd probably feed him one of potatoes," said I, "to his disappointment; I hate precocious children." Whereupon she casually remarked that he was a wretch.

However, a compromise was made which I was allowed a certain dark-room, provided that I take care of the chemicals upon a tray and wash the Master H's face with the touch of Master H's five hands.

It was a dark night, with brilliant lightning. I had highly sensitive bromide of

on Work.



Seaman A. Knapp, chief farm demonstrator for the South.

He became interested about four years ago. At that time he lived in a four-corners county town and first took up the work on his own responsibility. He knew nothing of agriculture, but the poor condition of the farms around him lived convinced him that something should be done. So he began to study up the bulletins of the State Experiment Station and those from this department. He got interested in seed corn and then set on his own little place and then began to talk with his neighbors. He extended his operations to truck raising and experimented with different kinds of seed procured from the State and Washington. He worked with a dozen or more farmers at first and got them interested. He then formed an association of about thirty farmers and later came to the State and after talking with Prof. Knapp he was engaged as one of our first demonstrators. A year later the association was increased to 700 farmers, and the past year he has been co-operating with about 1700 farmers. As a direct result of the work of this one man more than 100,000 acres of corn grown last year showed the output of the preceding year.

of this new farm-demonstration work is the growth of the boys' and girls' clubs established by the Department of Agriculture. There are now hundreds of garden and canning clubs, sometimes tomato clubs, scattered throughout the South. A great deal has been done of late concerning the boys' corn and the great good it has accomplished in teaching the youngsters how to farm intelligently. Then there are the potato clubs organized for both boys and girls. These also met with marked success. The work gradually led up to teaching the farmer through the farm-demonstration method.

Another new plan in connection with the demonstration work is the home economics service we have started with Miss Bailey in charge. This plan includes cooperation with all the county agents in the homes and working direct with the farmers on the farm. The work

will cover home management exclusively. Miss Bailey will help all housewives who may be ambitious to simplify their work to secure the best possible arrangement of kitchen, dining-room, etc. As an illustration of what her work has already accomplished: There is a county in Illinois where the agent has been at work for less than a year. They have already organized a co-operative laundry now serving seventeen families at a nominal cost to each family. This line of work together with other rural social service is a fair sample of the kind of help we expect to give the women of the country in co-operation with the men in the field. She is now busy making a survey of the conditions surrounding the average rural home.

The first farm demonstration work was started by the late Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, father of the present agent in charge, Bradford Knapp. It is one of the few cases in the government service where the son inherited the job of the father. Bradford Knapp acted as assistant to his father for many years, and upon the death of the elder Knapp the son was the man found best fitted for the job.

How the Work Started.

Bradford Knapp gave the writer an interesting account of how the work was started. He said: "The work was started in 1905 with the object of relieving the disastrous situation in Eastern Texas because of the ravages of the cotton boll weevil. Dr. Seaman Knapp and Secretary Wilson had been friends since the early '70's, and it was because of Mr. Wilson's knowledge of Dr. Knapp's peculiarly practical turn of mind that he directed him to go there and try to exterminate the boll weevil. Dr. Knapp started with but few agents, teaching the farmers how to grow cotton under weevil conditions, and his work proved very successful.

"From that grew the system of establishing an agent in each county throughout the South. It proved very popular because it filled a long-felt want of the people. Dr. Knapp knew that the weevil was only a part of the bad conditions prevalent and that the real need of the section was a better system of farming.

"He would get the farmers together and show them the demonstration farm. Then he would visit all the other farms grouped around the demonstration farm every thirty days. In this way he worked up great interest throughout the South and at his death the number of demonstration farms had increased to more than 150 with about 700 co-operators or farmers who came to visit the demonstration farms. This soon made a lasting impression. Many of the neighbors who came to visit would go home and copy the methods followed, but often failed to give proper credit. The work is now being done in 1643 counties, covering practically all of the Southern States from Virginia to Texas."

Practical Demonstrator.

A. B. Ross was one of the first men employed by Uncle Sam as a farm demonstrator. While on a recent visit to Washington he outlined an altogether new plan toward aiding the farmer to buy on credit at wholesale prices. This plan offered such a striking and simple solution of the money problem that it is probable Uncle Sam will aid it in every way possible.

Briefly the plan is to lease as a private enterprise, designed to pay a reasonable profit to the owners, large warehouses, and to rent space in them to various seed houses, fertilizer, and implement-makers. Then to arrange with the seed people so that the seed can be inspected and tested before deliveries, and with the implement-makers, so that similar inspection may be made.

"The warehouse company could issue receipts to the owner, and the owner could deposit these receipts with the local bank, giving the latter written authority to arrange for deliveries and to receipt for same on the warehouse receipt only when cash has been paid to the local bank for the merchandise to be delivered. The question of remittances from the local bank to the owner of the articles in the warehouse is one of detail, easily handled. The matter of keeping supplies to meet current demand is for the shipper to attend to. Inspecting the seed offered for sale is for the exchange to look after, while the responsibility for the safety of the goods is upon

the warehouse company, which is paid for its services."

President-elect Woodrow Wilson, in his last message to the New Jersey Legislature, paid a sincere compliment to the late Dr. Knapp, and at the same time spoke enthusiastically of the future of the farm demonstration method of teaching. He said:

"The thing that tells is demonstration work. The knowledge of the schools should be carried out to the farms themselves. Dr. Seaman A. Knapp found the way when he was sent into the South to fight the boll weevil. Choosing a good farm and a good farmer here and there, he showed the farmer how to cultivate part of a field, gave him simple, fundamental directions, brought him selected seed, and made frequent visits afterward to see that his directions were carried out. Of course, the neighbors promptly took notice and the next season did the same thing, with the same results, good crops, earlier crops than the weevil was no match for. And fighting the weevil was only an incident. The work grew in every direction, not work, in the schools, but work suggested and directed by men sent out from the schools to take science to the farm, until the Agricultural Department could not supply the men called for from every direction. The country man began once more to come into his own. When the farmer does fully take science into partnership and become his own master and fortune builder, the day will be gone once and for all when the townsman can tax him and ignore him and absorb unto himself the powers of government at his pleasure.

"It does not require a great deal of money to train men and send them out for this work; and once it is begun it goes on of itself. Private persons, voluntary independent associations, county authorities take it up. It is a thing that gives life as it goes. It awakens countryside and rouses them to take charge of themselves. It is not help from the government, it is merely light from the government. The light does the rest. We should give ourselves the pleasure, the pride, and satisfaction of putting New Jersey forward to set an example in this truly great and intelligent work for relaying the foundations of wealth and prosperity in the United States."

The Record of the Lightning. By T. A. T.

LOST DIAMONDS.

I had been living all summer in a little cottage, only one hour's ride by rail from the city.

During the entire summer my wife had said that we were going to have a visit from burglars. I had put burglar-alarm on all the doors and windows, and kept a loaded revolver under the pillow; still all precautions failed to satisfy her. I had hired a box in the safe deposit vault in which to store all our valuables.

And I had each three especial weaknesses. Mine were Susia herself, our three-year-old boy Harry, and amateur photography; while Susia's were Harry, myself, and grandma's diamonds.

Grandma's diamonds, fine jewels in an old-fashioned setting, were worth fully \$10,000, while my amateur photography, to which I had not got quite so much.

Susia didn't share my vivid enthusiasm for this science. She objected to the "fry" and "hypo" stains. It was in fact that I reminded her that all the great discoveries in photography had been made by amateurs, from the time of Daguerre to the present. She only replied that no one had daguerotypes nowadays, anyway; they were old-fashioned.

"What would you do," said she, "if Harry should be lost?" pointing to the developer tray just used.

"I probably feed him on this bromide of silver," said I, "to retard his development; I hate precocious children."

Susia casually remarked that I was a wreck.

Of course, a compromise was effected, by which I was allowed a certain closet as a safe, provided that I kept my bottles, chemicals and upon a high shelf, besides the reach of Master Harry's inquisitive hands.

It was a dark night, with now and then a lightning flash. I had gotten some sensitive bromide of silver plates,

with which I proposed to photograph birds in their flight; and, remembering these, just as I was about retiring, it occurred to me to try to get a photograph of a flash of lightning.

I arranged my camera, facing one of the windows. As I knew that I might have to wait indefinitely for the next flash, and as the night was chilly, I attached a thread to the drop-shutter, and carried it to the bed; and then, extinguishing the lights, I drew the slide which concealed the sensitive plate, and removed the cap from the lens. Everything was now ready. I groped my way to the bed, where I lay waiting to close the lens-opening after there should have been a flash of lightning.

In a few moments I must have dropped to sleep. Some time in the night I gave the string a twitch, for next morning the lens-opening was closed.

As I was putting away the camera, next morning, I heard a loud exclamation from Susia:

"Oh, Sam, some one has taken grandma's diamonds!"

Sure enough, they had disappeared, velvet case and all. Beyond a doubt, Susia's predictions had been realized; burglars had been giving us a visit. The poor little woman, however, was too much cast down to think of reminding me that "she had told me so."

"We may be able to recover them," said I, for the sake of saying something, as I looked for some possible clue to the robber.

"I will offer a reward, and put the police on the track."

"Oh, Sam," said she disconsolately, "we can't afford to offer enough to get them back."

I thought myself that the matter looked hopeless, but determined that I would do all I could, for the sake of Susia.

That morning I visited the Chief of Police, announcing our loss. Beyond a description of the diamonds and the location of our

cottage, I was unable to give him any information.

"There is very little work," said he. "I will have the pawnshops watched, though only the outline of a man, either coming in or going out through the window. There was some kind of a round cap upon his head, and—stay, what was this? He had a wooden leg!"

I almost shouted at my discovery. My first thought was to call Susia and tell her the good news; then I thought how disappointed she would be if the hopes re-awakened were not realized, and I held my peace.

Before going to bed that night I had a bromide print from my precious negative, and early next morning it was in Chief Harrison's hands, with an explanation of how and when it was taken.

He was enthusiastic.

"Struck by lightning!" said he. "Young man, you'll have your diamonds in less than twenty-four hours, and thanks to your machine." Then, turning to the officers waiting for orders, he said: "Billings, shadow Peg-leg Charlie; and Jim, you lay for him at the Union Depot. It's him."

generally such things as diamonds are taken to other cities for sale."

I informed Susia of the scanty hope I had gotten from the police. She had already begun to take a philosophical view of the loss.

After a rather silent dinner, I went into the little dark room to develop the exposed plate. At first I thought I had been entirely unsuccessful; when gradually, to my surprise, the outlines of the window-casement began to appear upon the plate. I had had no idea that it would be so sensitive.

As the plate developed, a figure began to appear. I had a photograph of the man who had stolen grandma's diamonds!

The plate developed, very slowly and faintly. I could make out nothing definite; I waited at my office with the best patience I could command. In about three

hours I received a note from Chief Harrison requesting me to come and identify my property. Grandma's diamonds had been recovered.

I shall not attempt to describe Susia's face when that evening I took from my pocket the well-known old blue case and asked her to guess what it contained.

"Oh, you dear Sam!" she exclaimed, as she opened the case to be certain they were all there; then, anxiously: "What reward did you have to pay, dear?"

"Pretty steep," said I seriously. "Five hundred dollars." Susia gasped. "But I am to pay it in installments, to—amateur photography." I concluded, as I held up the little print.

Peg-leg Charlie was sent to the penitentiary for five years. Quite a sensation was created by his trial, owing to the manner in which the photograph by which he was identified had been taken.

Susia is now a firm believer in the usefulness of amateur photography, and grandma's diamonds are destined as a wedding present for Harry's wife.

Calcutta's Enormous Water Tank.

[Chicago Inter Ocean.] The water supply system of Calcutta includes the largest water tank in the world. It covers an area of two and one-third acres, and the total weight when it is full of water is 72,000 tons. There are thirty-two miles of steel joists in the vertical columns and bracings, and in the foundations twenty miles of steel joists and tie bars.

The capacity of the tank is 9,900,000 gallons of water. The tank acts as a balancer and to assist the pumps when they cannot send sufficient water into the mains to meet the demand. During the night hours, when the pumps provide more water than is required, the excess quantity goes into the tank; when the demand is greater the water from the tank flows automatically into the mains.

By Measure of the Law.

By Genevieve Farnell-Bond.

PENALTY AND REWARD.

"N O, IT isn't a wonder she doesn't confide her affairs to a woman instead of a man," said Elmer gently, in answer to his mother's sharp criticism. "She knows very well that they would be banded all over town in less than twenty-four hours, and she's sensitive."

"Then why didn't she keep them to herself entirely?" snapped Mrs. Stratton.

"Good lord, mother, a young girl like that has got to confide in someone—it isn't safe for her to keep everything to herself. Oh, come, little mother, go over and see Miss Leiter, and be nice to her. She's a sweet, good girl, and you'll like her when you know her better."

"But any girl who buys a house and lives alone in it, and tills her own ground—"

"Mother, we've thrashed this out before many a time." And there was a slight impatience in the man's voice. "What's she going to do if she hasn't any near kin? Come!" And he laughed.

"She could board with some respectable family," sniffed mother.

"She could, eh? Listen to me, mother. Will you take her in?" And he turned up his mother's face so as to look into her eyes. But the eyes shifted and the small woman bristled.

"What! without knowing anything about her?"

"Precisely—and that's what the rest of our kind would say. The girl came down to get the benefit of the Georgia sunshine and to regain her health. Her last job almost finished her—stenography is mighty wearing on the nerves of a woman. And when her daddy died and left her a little money she thought this the best and safest investment—and it is a good investment. The railroad will sure cut through here inside of six months. This is all there is to it."

"But I know you're holding something back from me—me, your own mother!" And there was the suspicion of a sniffe. "This girl's got some sort of hold on you!" And the sniffe developed into a hysterical sob. "Mother!" The man spoke sternly now. "You understand my circumstances—you know that is impossible. Besides, the child is only twenty-three, and look at the gray hair on my temples! And if it'll give you any satisfaction to know it, the girl's already engaged to be married."

Elmer whistled to his dog, and was soon lost among the trees. Mrs. Stratton looked after him with a little glow of satisfaction. After each interview she managed to dig a little more out of her son, whose silence was so difficult concerning the affairs of the queer girl on the adjoining land.

Elmer paused as he saw a horse strain up over a rise in the ground, followed by a blow and a small booted figure. He marveled at the strength in the supple little body, tingling to put his own stalwart arms to the plow, allowing her to walk beside him, chatting confidently, or in those long stretches of happy silence which both seemed to understand. Then he thought of that watchful mother up on the back veranda, and the harm his frequent visits might do the girl among the gossips of the vicinity, and remained where he was.

The mocking birds had commenced their spring singing, flinging themselves upward into the blue with the wildest burst of ecstasy, then floating downward with spread wings, and a sensuous, wooing note that makes the blood quicken in the veins, and causes a sweet but painful tightening about the heart.

Elmer plunged forward into the woods, something savage tugging at his heart-strings. Who and what were these women, born, bred and brought up not to lift their hands to any work heavier than whipping the froth for sillybub, or embroidering on linen—with negro wenches to do their dirty work at the munificent wages of \$3 a month, and keep, and a little cast-off finery, with white "crackers" to till the grounds on shares—what were they, Elmer asked himself, with their limited experience and view of life, their attenuated "finishing" in a young ladies' private school near by, to judge a girl such as Berenice Leiter, who had the energy and independence to make her own way in the world, to squander her

own property, and moreover to work it herself? And what sort of minds had they to believe that a man and a woman could not be close, dear friends without—bah! It was sickening. Their definition of goodness, he told himself, was lack of opportunity.

He had circled through a wide range when, returning, he came upon Berenice, calmly fishing beside the river.

"Knocked off for half a day," she told him, scarcely glancing up, "some important things to think about. Alex needs more money, and I've got to contrive some way to raise it."

Elmer seated himself beside the girl. "Been gambling? Getting into debt? Going the pace, and running into trouble?" he asked teasingly, pulling a lock of the almost black hair, and taking a peep into the dark violet eyes.

"How could you? No!" the girl responded reproachfully. "Alex is not that kind. He's taking up an extra summer course in order to go through the civil service examination in July. Living is so expensive in a big city, and his salary is small. There's a man for you! All ambition. I'm afraid he's overworking, though. Why don't you get out into the world and do something, instead of loafing the summer away on the plantation?"

"Too old," he replied lightly. "Besides, I haven't any little sweetheart to make me care."

"If a man's worth anything at all, he doesn't need a sweetheart to make him care." And she jerked a fair-sized bass wriggling out of the water.

"That's just it," he rejoined, bending to take it from the hook, "just what I have been wanting to say to you all this time. Girlie, I'm afraid you're making a mistake."

And he laid his hand earnestly on her arm. "I know what you're driving at. But it isn't a mistake. He'd be the same anyway—and I'd give him my last cent! You see you've never been in love with anyone you admired and trusted, and who—oh, what have I said? Won't you forgive me? Will you tell me?"

He was looking straight across the river with a strange shadow in his eyes. "Yes," he said slowly, "I've been in love with someone I admired and trusted—I would have trusted her with my very soul. She betrayed my trust. I'm glad now—that my shot missed—only that he will live to make a fool of some other woman."

"Would you know him?" she asked.

"I would—among a thousand!"

"If you should meet him now?"

"Id—why, I'd do nothing now—what would be the use? Because now I do not care—unless—unless—" And he suddenly grasped her hands and drew her vehemently toward him. But he as suddenly released her. "What a silly fancy! But no one shall ever harm a hair of your pretty head, dear little friend—no one ever shall!"

"She was—?"

"My wife."

"Then—you are married."

"You see now why it is best for me to stay away."

"But we understand each other so per-

"But others do not understand." And he again possessed himself of her hand. "I don't care about myself, but you—the gossips shall have no chance to harm you."

Impulsively she reached her other hand to his. "But I cannot get along without you!" The vehemence of her own tones surprised her, and she felt a tremulous wave as of electricity pass up her arms as his hands tightened over hers. It made her a little faint for a moment.

"You don't know what you're saying, child!" he said huskily. "Listen to me, Berenice. You love this Alex, or you could not do what you're doing for him. You expect to marry him a year hence. In the meantime you're going to make all of the money you can out of this little property of yours, and contribute everything possible to help your sweetheart along toward success. You're a woman in a thousand. But for both of our sakes I must keep away from you."

She gave him a startled glance as if she did not fully comprehend.

"There's one thing I want to ask of you, though. I wish you wouldn't work so hard."

I wish you'd let me furnish the money for Alex. I'm not wealthy, but I'm better fixed to do it than you are. Now don't get your proud little head up in the air—it isn't you I'd do it for, but Alex—don't you see? Alex must get the right sort of start in life—that'll make you happy. Don't look so serious about it—you may pay me back some day a long time after you're married. Maybe you'll name—"

The girl put her hand hastily over his mouth, then sprang to her feet. He arose also.

"Now I've offended you, and I only wanted to make you laugh a little. I'm a clumsy brute."

"No—you haven't offended me—you've made me ashamed of myself. Most of the men a girl meets when she's working in an office think a price is coming to them for every courtesy they show her. I'd grown to think they were all that way—excepting Alex, of course. And you offer to give up even my friendship—yet you want to—But no, I can't let you do that. It wouldn't be right. I must fight the thing out myself. But you've made me happy—very, very happy. It's the most tragic thing in the world to have your ideals spoiled—and you've saved mine!" She put her arms about his neck tightly for a sudden sweet moment, and drawing his face down to hers kissed him once. Then she turned and sped away on the woods path.

The man stood trembling, his handsome face convulsed with emotion.

On the following day Berenice received a short note from the man. "I have placed a small sum to your credit at the town bank. I beg of you to draw on it as you may see fit, and to hire a negro or two to help you in your work." The tears welled up in her eyes, but she only shook her head, and went sturdily at her planting. The hens were laying well, and the eggs and broilers were beginning to pay.

Mid-summer came without the two seeing much of each other, excepting to exchange commonplaces. But when her eyes were lifted to his, it was always with a half-confiding look of grave inquiry, which was invariably answered by the light of tender reassurance.

One twilight she called to him as he passed the pine tree under which she was seated. "He has passed the examination—he has an appointment worth while—he will have a well-paying position."

"I'm so glad, little girl!" he said, smiling into her radiant face. "Now everything will come right. He will help you."

But as the days sped, she seemed to droop a little, and there was a touch of pensive sadness in her face. "Merely a little bit overworked," she replied to his inquiries. But he was troubled, and the day they met in the postoffice, after she had read her letter, he saw that she was white and anxious.

"Why do you continue to work so hard?" he asked as they walked down the street. "Surely the money that Alex sends should warrant you in getting help."

"You see," she said hastily, "Alex has so many expenses—it is absolutely necessary for him to dress well, to make an appearance, and maintain a social equality among the people with whom he is cast. It means everything for his business future—and it costs money."

"Which means," said Elmer in a dry voice, "that he has not been doing for you, Berenice, I don't like the looks of things."

"I have confided in you—I thought you would understand," the girl responded coldly.

Then came a day in early autumn when the girl was all radiance and joy. "He is coming! Now everything will be made right—and you will be ashamed for your distrust!" And she chattered, laughed and teased, and was so altogether charming that her friend forgot everything but a desire to clasp her in his arms.

How she labored to make the little house attractive, and with what pleasure she anticipated taking Alex through the grounds, and showing him all that she had accomplished! She renovated her very daintiest gown, and was a picture of exquisite expectancy on the morning.

"Oh, how I have wanted you—how I have wanted you!" she cried, flinging herself into

the young man's arms. Then she drew back and surveyed him with an almost disdainful pride. "And you have not disappointed me—you have won out!"

"Yes—I flatter myself that not many men could have built themselves up so quickly." She was chilled, but still smiled in faith for the words which should recognize her part in the building. But they did not come. They had talked for some time when he seemed to realize the futility of his approach in the large pretty eyes, but he said in an off-hand way. "Oh, by the way, Berenice, I owe you some money—the little loans you made me from time to time. The expense of the trip has put me a little short now, but after I get back—"

Loans! "After I get back—!" The girl's head commenced to reel. So that in fact he regarded the money contributed to the making of his career through the sweat of his small body. And he was going back—alone. He was willing to wait.

Some neighbor girls arrived at this moment, and after introducing them, she led to the kitchen to hurry the dinner and to conceal her feelings. As she worked she heard gay voices and happy laughter from the front veranda, and when she came to announce dinner, Alex was cuddled in the hammock between the two girls, talking about their ribbons and curls.

"Berenice, you must get Alice and May to stay to dinner—I've been telling them how much we want them." And she had dreamed for weeks of this first meal alone together.

After he returned from taking the girl home in the dusk, he cast himself into the hammock, and lit a cigar. Berenice sat beside him trying to quell the terrible feeling that kept rising in her throat, and to remove the whole matter out to Alex's attention. But the hot, stinging pain in her head presently became unbearable. Alex was going to sleep.

"Alex," she said suddenly. "I think I've all been a mistake."

"Yes, dear," he responded sleepily.

"Alex!" she cried desperately, shaking the hammock. "Do you know what I'm saying? I want to break the engagement!"

"What are you talking about?" And he came to a sitting position. "Are you feeling because I sacrificed myself to secure those two silly friends of yours? Haven't I written to you right along? Haven't I carried out your wishes in forwarding my business and social interests? Look when I stand! What more do you want?"

"What part have I in this?" she asked quietly.

"Why—why, haven't I said I'm going to marry you some day?"

"You could marry me now. I've had an offer for this place, and I'm tired of the lonely life, and all of this hard work."

"Poor little girl!" And he patted her bowed head patronizingly. "Everything'll be all right pretty soon, and I'll come back and get you."

Six months later there was the crash of a light step on the gravel walk, and Berenice was disturbed in her household duties by the sound of the old-fashioned knocker hurried to the door, and threw it wide. She had never seen her so exquisitely beautiful, and his misgivings about introducing her to his fine friends vanished.

"I've come for you, sweetheart!" he cried buoyantly. She threw out her hand, and forced herself from his embrace. As she did so he noticed the plain gold band on her left hand.

"It can't be—the man next door," he said between his set teeth. "You told me he was married."

"The woman since freed him."

The young man went white with rage.

"So this is a woman's sense of honor—a woman's sense of gratitude—a woman's sense of devotion?" he cried, his face a mask of scorn. "The tall figure of a man loomed in the doorway, and his arm was quickly about the girl. 'You deliberately threw away the sweetest devotion a woman ever gave to a man. You don't know the meaning of the word honor. I've seen you only once before in my life, and it was pure accident that I didn't kill you. I'll not do it now. I'll have a strange way of bringing about your ruin—'

W H CROSSER

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From the Tower to the Abbey. By Thomas Fitch.

HISTORIC ENGLAND.

WE CROSSED a foot bridge, passed through a low and narrow doorway and were in the Tower of London.

"This," said a stalwart man in a red coat, which is the uniform of the officials known as "beefeaters," "is the cell where Sir Walter Raleigh was confined. In this apartment he wrote his 'History of the World.' With this axe he was beheaded on this block. This same block was also used for the beheading of Queen Anne Boleyn, and Lady Jane Grey and Lord Lovat, and Lord Kilmarnock and Balmerino."

We were in the room in the tower known as Queen Elizabeth's armory. I knelt down and placed my neck in the ax-dented, black, polished groove, which had formed the death place of queen, courtier and rebel, and my companion struck the headman's blow with her handkerchief, the while with closed eyes my wits went wandering away and away beyond these thick low walls to the England whose history you may read in gleaming halberd, and embroidered armor, and rusted torture-screws, scattered through these gloomy rooms.

They were stalwart and fearless men, these island sires of ours, and who shall jibe their sons for carefully preserving every relic of their achievements whether of glory or shame. In the olden times statesmanship was dancier, and rougher in its contrivances than it is now, and to smother or beland your rival was the fashionable way to dispose of him. We have bettered all that. We have him into a bolting caucus or induce him to join a Goo-goo club.

Every room in the Tower is filled with ancient armor, and spears, and swords, and guns, from rusty muskets to repeating rifles. You pass from the White Tower which William the Conqueror erected to overlook the city of London, into the Bloody Tower where Richard III caused the two princes to be smothered more than 400 years ago. From thence in Beauchamp Tower, where you may behold carved over the fireplace the effigy of Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel, Philip died in prison for the crime of not killing in love with Queen Elizabeth, and his father was beheaded for the crime of being very much in love with Mary Queen of Scots. You couldn't suit sovereigns in those days, no matter which course you took.

In the new regalia room in the Tower the crown jewels are exhibited for a sixpence. The King's cap of purple velvet hooped with silver and blazing with diamonds and rubies; and St. Edward's ancient crown with its collection of gems, and other coronas and scepters and rods and bracelets and spurs, and anointing vessels, and baptismal fonts, and spoons and sacramental plates, all blazing with gems, and never used, and worth ever so many millions and millions of dollars, the while the squalor and sorrow of England surges and struggles and suffers, all about the walls which enclose and guard these glittering baubles of a realm.

I had time only to glance through the Beauchamp Tower, where Essex was confined, and the tower where Duke Clarence was drowned in a butt of malmsey wine—what a drink he had before he went under! I paused a moment at the water gate where the silken-robed galleys of the Plantagenets were accustomed to land, and then I left medieval England behind me and walked to the Parliament houses.

In front of the palace where the Parliament houses and courts meet is a gigantic equestrian figure of Richard of the Lion Heart, so exquisitely wrought that you can almost see the mighty muscles of the man swelling under his mail. I learned that the Lord Chancellor was sitting that morning in the House of Lords was open to the public. I presented myself at the gate of the Chapter House (reopened some seventy years ago) in which the first Parliament of England was held, and soon after traversing corridors lined with statues, lit with the living fire of gas lamps as Pitt and Burke and Fox and Nelson—and nearer the doors of the Peers chamber—Hampton and Rupert and Cromwell and Charles Stuart. The walls were adorned with historical paintings, and the tapestries of Puritan and Cavalier seem to be alternately and impartially chronicled both on canvas and in marble, although I noticed that in one painting—the departure

of the train bands from London—the artist had caricatured the Puritans a little.

I entered the House of Lords. It is more elaborately ornamented in the matter of woodwork and gilding than the United States Senate chamber; but it is neither so large, so stately, so shapely, nor so well furnished. There were benches covered with red leather for the Peers, there was a pulpit for the Speaker's chair, and generally it looked like a composite between an Episcopalian Church and the cashier's room in a bank. In the space allotted to the public and the reporters perhaps forty people could stand. There were four gentlemen seated inside the bar listening to a man in a black silk night gown and a horse hair wig; who (the man, not the wig,) was standing at the bar outside speaking snuffily and prosily concerning the difference between free fishery and common of piscary. This latter party was surrounded by about a dozen wigged and gowned individuals, who were crowded on the same little scaffold with himself. Which was the Lord Chancellor, and which the barristers; and whether it was lawyers who were listening and the Chancellor who was speaking, or vice versa, I do not know and never shall. I paid no money and took no pick. I did not think it was much of a court anyhow. For unearthly dignity, suavity of manner and venerable aristocratic glare of eye I will match any Los Angeles Justice of the peace against any Lord Chancellor that ever straddled a wool sack. For emphatic declamation, for strength of lung and expressiveness of gesture I will put Lee Gates against the British bar in a go-as-you-please talking match. Armed with a pass from the American Minister I visited the House of Commons. It was my fortune to reach the small and comfortable strangers' gallery at a time when an alleged great parliamentary orator was speaking. His was conversational eloquence—"elevated conversation"—no enthusiasm, but little gesture, except with fingers and eyeglass, some hemming and stuttering which I believed to be an affectation of unreadiness, and a varied monotony of voice. It was a business speech such as any one of a hundred members of Congress might have made, only any member of Congress would have infused more energy into it. There was nothing forceful or fiery or flowery, nothing breezy or inspiring or magnetic about it.

I visited one of the courts. It was evidently a cause celebre that was on trial, for the few spectators' seats were filled, and we were informed by the bailiff at the door that no more would be admitted. It was evident that in order to gain admission we would be obliged to resort to ways that are dark. My companion—an English gentleman who had traded in America—proposed that we should get in by a combination of cheek and corruption. To this I reluctantly assented. We walked coolly to a door labeled "Judges' Private Entrance." I followed. With an assumption of brisk ease we passed the functionary on guard at the outer door. We dazed him with our unearthly judicial demeanor. We chilled him with our noble blood, and before he could recover his lost organ of speech, we had turned the corner, and with a matter-of-course manner, we hurried by two other bailiffs and reached a door which bore the inscription "Witnesses Gallery." Two or three raps on the door elicited a dignified old gentleman in a dress coat. My companion smiled insinuatingly "My friend here," said he, "is an American judge, and wishes to look on for a moment." "It's quite impossible, sir," was the reply. "But for a moment," urged my companion, at the same time exhibiting half a crown. "Agin me lud's horders, sir," replied the honest Cerberus. My companion touched the silver to the fingers of the guard. "Unbeknownst" to himself those fingers closed upon the coin, and averring that it was "quite impossible" the door opened and we slid gently in.

And in five minutes more we slid quietly out. A stuffy barrister was snuffling and stuttering to a stolid and sleepy looking jury. I suppose this is the regular thing in English courts and that American eloquence and vigor would be shocking and undecorous if not impertinent in a British courtroom, and yet this the country which once gave delighted ear to Erskine and Brougham and Grattan and Phillips.

On the whole the Thames side of West-

minster was disappointing. I preferred the graveyard and I crossed the court to the Abbey.

The entrance to Westminster Abbey is not imposing. You pass under a low, narrow doorway and enter between the dusky walls seamed with the crumbling traceries of time, and stand in the presence of dead kings and chieftains; of allegory, and emblem, and types, and hieroglyphs. But above them all a few simple inscriptions, a few names glorious if not self-gloried, such as have burned upon the altars of our homes, and have lingered about us like a living presence, glance down from the moldering walls with a mysterious meaning that sends the blood hot to the brain, and we shiver while we look, and even listen, for who has not felt "Hark, the lark at heaven's gate sings," while standing in reverence and forgetfulness in the poets' corner?

That there be those resting here who have never earned their burial place is indeed true. For such there might not be unfitness in the words of the Duke of Argyll in his address to death. "I borrow immortality from thee." Here there is no obscurity, and the flow of Lethe is checked by marble and bronze. The very stones are worn and ground by the feet of the worshippers of genius or greatness.

Regard for truth compels me to say that the monument of Shakespeare—England's first grandest poet, the greatest and most inspired of all the world has produced—is inconsequent and mean. It looks cheap, sorry, and weak, and must be a continual eyesore to Shakespeare, if, in his present condition, he has any respect for his personal appearance. I shall always regret that Barnum, after purchasing the house in Stratford-on-Avon, where Shakespeare was born, did not transport it to New York and set it up in Central Park, as he originally intended, instead of exchanging it with the British government for Jumbo. The idea of swapping the immortal William—even if Bacon did write his plays—for a great, big, circus-showing, peanut and candy eating pachyderm who transports his provender to his mouth with his tail, which is fastened to his wrong end, is disgusting even to the small boy who criticised the proceeding.

Over the entrance door to a little chapel, I read the name of Oliver Goldsmith, and I was filled with a holy awe, not unmixed with a disposition to challenge the very words of the author of the "Deserted Village," who, upon visiting Westminster, was heard to say, "Even humble as I am, I possess more consequence in the present scene than the greatest of them all."

That was rather egotistical of Col. Goldsmith. Perhaps, however, he felt so just at that moment—at least his life was more to him than their death.

I do not think that they have sorted the remains in Westminster very closely, for the dust of poets and kings is mingled without regard to their previous condition. But, oh the ornamental sculpture, the architectural beauty, the artistic splendor everywhere manifest! No one detail arrested me; the general effect of proportion, of light, and shadow, and infinitude, symbolical and actual, is left with me, and that is all, for I was overwhelmed with recollection and speculation.

In passing over the stones in the corner dedicated to the singers my eye was caught by some shining letters upon the floor, and pausing I read "Charles Dickens" and passed on with mute lips. Words were desecration, and I avoided the guide for fear of his unmeaning and soulless gabble. These men who pilot strangers are showmen, and one might better guess wrong than be haunted by their presence in sacred places.

The practice of delineating character upon monuments seems to me theatrical and half barbaric. For example, over the warrior's tomb—he may be buried indeed in the Red Sea, all the same, for a tomb in Westminster does not mean actual sepulture there—we see a figure blazoned and panoplied, and awfully gauntleted, rushing fiercely with terrible frown and upraised sword upon a piece of chill marble, intent, seemingly, upon annihilating space, or otherwise embodying some idea not to be guessed at by the ordinary intellect, while the actual deeds of the departed go down to oblivion without record or register. Again the orator with a most ineloquent

lump of stone to represent his flashing eye stands with uplifted hands, haranguing prostrate queens in bronze, and kings whose silver heads were carried off by Cromwell's troopers, or the eighth Henry's dissolute reforming courtiers.

One symbolic specimen of sculpture, however, did indeed seem impressive. It represents David Garrick in the act of retiring behind the green curtain at the close of the play. The likeness is said to be faithful, the drapery is superb and the whole effect natural and unexaggerated. Yet in the same nave a hideous skeleton is seen emerging from a vault, and with grinning teeth and clattering bones he reaches out and grasps the helpless figure of a lovely female, whom he evidently proposes to escort to his own dominions—whether downstairs or upstairs is not indicated.

All this, however, expresses the taste of the period, no less than the statues of artistic conception and design, and is so far historic. One of the most remarkable pieces of statuary in all the Abbey is one representing Wilberforce. The figure is in a sitting position, and there is an idea both in outline and interline not wrought up, but possessing the entire individualism of the subject. The eye, small and searching, is the only successful fulfillment of an effort to reproduce that organ in statuary that I have ever seen.

Capt. Cook and Columbus flaunt their respective achievements by sitting astride one or two oceans, unavoidsably so of course in the present state of the art, since no considerable degree of perspective may be represented in statuary.

The tombs of the early Saxon kings, Edward the Confessor, and the rest, are all together in a sort of raised alcove, said to have been used by Cromwell's troopers for a stable. Whether the troopers aforesaid were naturally of a desecrating disposition, or whether their horses had a taste for stone toes and fingers and noses, is not recorded in the archives of history, but the kingly statues look as if they had been in an Arkansas free fight, in which the enemy was given to prospecting them anatomically.

I think that the government ought to put heads on the accephalous representatives of ancient majesty, and I insist that the chair in which the kings and queens of England have been crowned for more than six hundred years ought to be upholstered and varnished. It is in a most disgraceful condition with its bare, broad arms and slides and its hacked seat.

The love of notoriety or taste for vandalism which inspires the John Smith of today to scratch his name with a diamond ring on a hotel window, or carve it upon the woodwork of celebrated places, or stain it upon marble shrines, was inherited from his English ancestors, for the Joneses and Robinsons of the eighteenth and seventeenth centuries have cut their awkward hieroglyphs upon the back and side and seat of the old chair which has borne the weight of Guelphs and Hanovers and Stuarts, and Tudors and Plantagenets.

I left Westminster Abbey after half a day's sojourn, feeling that I had scarcely looked at it, and that months might be occupied in examining its storied urns.

An Automobile Plow.

A power-driven plow, behind which the operator walks, as with a horse-drawn plow, is a recent invention, described, with illustration, in the March Popular Mechanics Magazine. The power plant consists of a two-cycle, nine-horse power gasoline engine mounted between the handles and geared to two spiked drive wheels. The downward pull of the plow cutting its way through the soil holds the drive wheels to the ground and the spikes prevent slipping. When the plow strikes a root, stump, or large rock, the spiked wheels slip and the machine can be thrown out of gear instantly. It is then easily raised above the obstruction by lifting on the handles, the engine is thrown into gear again, and the plowing proceeds.

The outfit may also be used for other purposes than plowing. A number of attachments are provided, including turning points for breaking land, a seeder for planting corn, cotton and other seed crops; disk harrows, weeders, listers, sweeps, and the like, for cultivating; a spraying attachment, including tank and pump, and a mower cutter bar and rake attachment.

Good Short Stories. . . . Brief Anecdotes Gathered from Many Sources.

Compiled for The Times.

Proud of Their Accomplishments.

MRS. TAFT, as all the world knows, is an accomplished linguist. At a tea in Washington she said:

"They who know no languages whatever are not ashamed of their ignorance. But none are so sensitive when abroad as they who have taken six or seven lessons in French or German or Italian."

"A gentleman in the Place Vendôme in Paris took pity on two ladies who were having a perfectly hopeless time with a cab driver, and after observing the trio's inability to comprehend one another, the gentleman advanced and said politely:

"Pardon me, ladies, but perhaps I can be of some use here. I speak French."

"The two ladies frowned, and one of them answered haughtily:

"So do we, sir."

"Oh, excuse me," said the gentleman, and with an amused smile he turned to go.

"As he retreated, the cabby shouted angrily after him from the box:

"Me spik Angleesh!"

A Polite Page.

A STORY about Charles M. Schwab has been going the rounds of Wall street.

Mr. Schwab, who is very fond of farce-comedy, one day bade his secretary get him two tickets for "Charlie's Aunt."

The secretary summoned a page and said:

"Go round to the Gotham Theater and get two tickets for "Charlie's Aunt," please."

The page hesitated and said:

"But hadn't I better say Mr. Schwab's aunt, sir?"

Nothing Like Precision.

PRESIDENT WILSON, at a dinner in Washington, said of a statistician:

"His figures are so precise that one inclines to doubt them. He is like the American sugar planter in Hawaii who, taking a friend to the edge of a volcano, said:

"That crater, George, is just 70,004 years old."

"But why the four?" George asked.

"Oh, I've been here four," was the reply. "It was 70,000 when I came."

A Callous Husband.

MRS. O. H. P. BELMONT, discussing certain sweat-shop proprietors, said at her suffrage headquarters in New York:

"These men are so callous and narrow, they hardly seem to think they are doing wrong. They are like the wife-beater to whom the judge said:

"What a vile wretch you were to break a table over your wife's head!"

"But, Judge, Your Honor," the man whined, "how was I to know the table would break?"

Not Too Late.

ANDRE DE FOUQUIERES, the celebrated Parisian cotillion leader, attired in faultless English clothes, discussed divorce at one of his conferences in New York.

"America, I believe," said M. de Fouquieres, "is leaving France far behind in the matter of divorce. Certainly one finds more divorcees in New York society than in Parisian society."

"A friend of mine tells me—but I hope he is wrong—that the American divorce is frequently a mercenary divorce. A young woman who has married for love divorces her husband because she finds she can make a more brilliant marriage."

M. de Fouquieres frowned and then, smiling, continued:

"Perhaps this is true, though. In France our marriages are all, so to speak, mercenary marriages, and therefore we have little use for mercenary divorce. A conversation I heard between two New York debutantes could not have occurred in Paris, where girls marry the very best part possible."

"She refused him because she thought she could do better," said the first debutante sympathetically.

"How strange," exclaimed the second. "Most girls don't seem to think of it after the wedding."

The Job Nurser.

SENATOR LODGE was talking in Boston about certain investigating committees.

"They are like the brook," he said, "they flow on forever. Some of them, in fact, remind me strongly of St. Hoskins."

"St. Hoskins got a job last spring at shooting muskrats, for muskrats overran the mill owner's dam."

"There, in the lovely spring weather, St. sat on the grassy bank, his gun on his knee, and finding him thus one morning, I said:

"What are you doing, St.?"

"I'm paid to shoot the muskrats, sir," he answered. "They're underminin' the dam."

"There goes one now," said I. "Shoot, man! Why don't you shoot?"

"St. puffed a tranquil cloud from his pipe and said:

"Do you think I want to lose my job?"

Astonished Him.

MRS. PHILIP SNOWDEN, wife of a leader of the Socialist party in England, was entertained recently at the Colony Club in New York. Discussing Lloyd George's old-age pension and land-reform schemes, which are so beneficial to England's poor, Mrs. Snowden said:

"Schemes such as these inaugurated to help our poor are very necessary. Take the English agricultural worker's condition, for instance. It is shocking. When compared with the Russian peasant's life perhaps it is not so bad, but, compared with the German, or particularly with the French peasant's condition, it is deplorable. There is a story, perhaps exaggerated, which nevertheless exemplifies the great difference between the English and the French farm worker's lot."

"A French peasant, the story goes, once asked how much land the average farm worker in England owned. He was told that the poor man in England does not possess land."

"Then how does he feed his cows?" inquired the Frenchman.

"He has no cows," was the reply.

"No land! No cows! Pshaw! you'll be telling me next he has no horse!" said the Frenchman drily."

Economy.

GEORGE GOULD said, apropos of an adverse ruling by the commerce court:

"If this sort of thing keeps on, the railroads will have to be as economical as Conductor Jay."

"As Jay went through the train taking and punching the tickets, a traveler said to him:

"What becomes of the little pieces you punch out, conductor?"

"Oh," Jay replied, "I save them up and sell them for confetti."

Misunderstood.

MICHAEL F. FARLEY, president of the National Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, said at one of their dinners held recently in New York.

"Woman is the coming great force and has to be reckoned with. Our association must prepare to reckon with her, for some women, you know, are ignorantly censorious of us."

Mr. Farley laughed good-naturedly. "Their ignorance," he resumed, "often reminds me of Mrs. Riche of Milwaukee."

"Is your husband a bibliomaniac," a caller, viewing the treasures of Mrs. Riche's library, once asked.

"Mercy sakes, no," Mrs. Riche exclaimed—"he never bibbles a bit! Oh, of course, I don't say that he wouldn't take a little at meals if the rest were done! It, but that's as far as he ever goes in them kind of things."

Home Hearts the Kindest.

DR. GEORGE HOWARD CALHOUN, in a recent sermon in Charleston, said, apropos of the fiftieth anniversary of the freedom of the slaves:

"Some of the freed slaves, during Reconstruction days, went North—went to New England—to make their fortunes. But they didn't get in New England as open-hearted a welcome as they had expected."

"There's a story about one ex-slave who

was reduced to begging in New England. He went from house to house in vain. The dialogue would be like this:

"Can you give me somethin' to do, sah?"

"No, mister. Sorry. But I haven't got

nothing you could do."

"Can you give me somethin' ter eat, then? I'm most starvin'."

"No, mister, I'm sorry; but we don't encourage beggin' in these parts."

"Finally, on his last legs, the ex-slave rang another bell and began:

"Boss, I'm starvin', an'—"

"But a voice interrupted the mendicant fiercely:

"You black, kinkey-headed rascal, what do you mean by ringin' my front door bell? Go round to the kitchen! Ain't you had no bringin' up? Go round and tell the cook to give you—"

"But tears welled up into the poor mendicant's eyes, and he exclaimed in a broken voice:

"Thank Gawd I's found my own white folks at last! Thank the Lawd I's found 'em! I's found 'em!"

Explained.

REGINALD DE KOVEN gave last month in New York one of the most splendid fancy dress balls in the city's history. To a compliment on the ball's success, Mr. De Koven said:

"Well, I am glad the affair didn't turn out like a play whereof a certain critic wrote:

"At this point in Act VIII the moon obscured a cloud."

The copy editor took the critic to task for this. He said:

"Look here, you mean a cloud obscured the moon, don't you?"

"No, sir, I don't," the critic replied firmly. "These were amateur theatricals, and I mean just what I say. The moon slipped and came down over a white cloud, totally obscuring it."

Couldn't Wear a Hobbie.

ALBERT HUBBARD'S daughter Miriam has entered college with the proportions of the Venus de Milo, and Lady Marjorie Manners, the daughter of the Duke of Rutland, has also just been found to have similar proportions. But from my point of view—

The speaker was a notable New York dressmaker. She continued, smiling satirically:

"The Venus de Milo is entirely too robust to look well in modern fashions. A girl with such proportions looks very well in her bath, but in her Paquin or Callot she looks like the deuce."

"It was one of our fashionable American girls from the Middle West who, beholding this famous statue for the first time, said:

"Well, if that's the Venus de Milo, excuse me!"

"And another chic Middle Western girl said of the same marble:

"I wouldn't be seen dead with ankles like that!"

Adding Insult to Injury.

CAPT. AMUNDSEN, in a lecture at Madison, Wis., told of the hardships, especially the hardships of hunger, attendant on arctic expeditions.

"And it is an unfortunate fact," said the discoverer of the South Pole, "that hunger is always accompanied by a vivid remembrance of the most delectable food one has ever eaten. While compelled to live for six months on one month's provisions, helped out, perhaps, by a little seal meat and seal blubber, you are tormented by visions of former banquets, Christmas dinners at home, certain favorite dishes. Yes, if you are hungry the thought of fine food is exquisite torture."

"And in this connection," the captain continued, "I am reminded of a story about the governor of a certain German prison."

"One morning this governor said to the chief warden:

"I say, Fritz, No. 76 is behaving worse than ever. Put him on bread and water."

"But he is already doing two fast days, sir."

"Then," ordered the merciless governor, "give him a cook-book and see that he reads it."

Seasonable.

LADY PAGET, formerly Miss Stoker of New York, is now in her native city for the first time in thirty-six years. In an interview she was asked her opinion of the militant suffragette in England.

"I am not a suffragette nor a believer in the suffrage," said Lady Paget. "How can we have confidence in the suffragette claim that, with the vote, they will make government more efficient. We all know the inefficiency the majority of them show in their housekeeping. The housecleaning season is at hand and the housecleaning joke is eloquent of what we could expect of women as municipal housekeepers."

Lady Paget smiled and continued:

"If you are a householder," a New York city man once said to a friend, "he used to tell you that when, under your wife's supervision, a painter has taken up the parlor carpet, removed the furniture from the dining-room, placed two ladders in the hall and put three tins of paint on the library table, it means that he is ready to paint the cellar walls."

True Stories About Kiddies.

COMPANY was calling, and mamma, who had been compelled to retire to her room, to change her gown, sent her little girl down to entertain the lady. The child took her place on a stool, nursing her knee, and talking quite volubly. When presently the conversation lagged, the little girl reached for brain, then with a sudden stroke of intuitive naivete, she looked up, saying: "My name's Helen. Yes, ma'am, and sometimes they call me Hel' for short."

Mother had just finished dressing Tommy, aged 5, for the evening, twenty minutes ago, and going out into the yard he indulged in the delightful occupation of building a castle of blocks after the manner of one about which his mother had read to him from his story-book, and digging a moat about it, which he filled with water. When mother called him in he was glowingly spattered. Not only was mother dead to his pleadings to be allowed to return to his mud and water, but she scolded him, and ordered him to his room, imposing the penalty of supper there, and not seeing that for a moment the small man's face colored, then mastering himself and resigning himself to the inevitable, he swept under with a good-humored glance of submission, and, shrugging his shoulders, resumed amiably: "Just as you like, Charlie."

Gertrude ran to mother, her eyes big with indignation. "Mother, Freddie says you told a falsehood!" she panted. Freddie was summoned, and questioned, pleading "guilty." "Oh, you did!" accused Gertrude. "No, mother; I said you lie." "Mother does not lie," responded mother, reaching for the switch. "Don't you lie in bed at night!" And Freddie dodged under the bed.

A Grand View.

CAPT. ROBERTS said in the stateroom of the steamship New York:

"The season of ocean travel is about beginning. It promises to be a record year. Is there an American alive who has not been to Europe?"

"I'm sure there is no American on board of Europe as Horace Smith was."

"Smith, a Londoner, went abroad for his holidays, and on his return a friend asked him:

"Well, did you go up the Rhine?"

"Yes," Smith answered promptly, "up to the top. Two guides, too, and I saw all the great sights. And I tell you, my boy, the view from the summit was magnificent."

A Dodger.

SENATOR LUKE LEA of Tennessee, in describing a tariff argument which he had been the victor.

"My opponent," he said, "began the argument with silly quips. He was the chap on the stage who answered by mental arithmetic any problem you put to him. One of the audience asked this man:

"How far off can you hear thunder?"

"I can't tell you," was the reply.

"Why not, sir?"

"Because I'm a lightning dodger."

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"Because I'm a lightning calculator."

Don't Be Too Sure of Yourself. By Herbert Kaufman

(Copyright, 1913, by Herbert Kaufman.)

When you are satisfied with
your success, you've retrograded—
at rest can do his best.
Tomorrow the world will adopt
new standards—new ideas will
old ideas—intention will
into invention—machinery
improved—systems simpli-
fied—eliminated.
Who have carried their prob-
lem while you are resting
your laurels, will see a better
of doing what you have done;
some fine day you'll awake
before for a pillow-mate.
Don't stop, because your ri-
val's quit—a sure job is a poor
one. Thirty million men are

striving to better their lot, you can
only be secure in a position that no
one wants to secure from you.
This earth isn't the same two
days running. The modern gait
is hard and stern and swift and un-
relenting.
The very sheet that you are read-
ing will give at least one competi-
tor an inspiration to alter his view-
point and suggest valuable altera-
tion in his plans.
So long as journalism scours
highway and byway for informa-
tion—so long as the press is a diary
of universal activity—so long as
news is gathered, interpreted, and
spread throughout civilization,
alert brains will glean suggestions

to be applied to personal tasks and
to further individual ambitions.
You read, but you do not heed.
You've stopped yearning and
therefore ceased learning.
You believe that you have
achieved your utmost, but within a
week a hundred strangers, whose
names you have never heard, will
begin to undermine your security.
You must constantly review
your situation and steadily renew
your knowledge.
The methods responsible for your
rise will in time prove fatal stum-
bling blocks.
Wear and tear no more disman-
tle machinery and careers.

Improvement is the twentieth-
century wrecker.
Speed is now the watchword.
The rest of us are racing after
you. If you slow down you'll be
run down.
It's the man behind who deter-
mines how far and how fast you
must travel.
He measures your destiny—he
sets your standards.
If you want to stay ahead use
your head.
What you have and what you
have been guarantees nothing.
The future has no memory and
no mercy.
Get up or get out.

The Bulgarian Government and Czar Ferdinand.

By Mary M. Coman.

AMAZING PROGRESS.

LAST October, when the quick
advance and successful advance of
the Balkan armies against their com-
mon enemy, Turkey, astonished the world,
it was everywhere been surprise over
the progress made in the past
years by Bulgaria, the plucky leader
of the four-state federation.
The progress of the United States, where
development has been rapid, the
change in a single generation, from
a nation to practically one of the
most progressive and purely democratic
nations known to history, is bewildering.
The lack of this free government is
a glaring and justice-demanding
fact. The great majority of the five
million people, most unlooked-for in its high
and broad principles, after five cen-
turies of the most cruel and degrading sub-
jugation, at the hands of the rapacious Turk,
are the marvels of our time, that
within thirty years those who for-
merly were in a form of freedom, should
be able to make possible, universal male
education, equipped popular educa-
tion for boys and girls; one of the
most extensive, with probation
and discipline, indeterminate-sentence
prisons; and quite unusual
legislation. Laws coming under
the title, include government in-
surance accident and sickness for
those employed on public works; a sim-
ilar insurance for all other la-
bor, whether corporation or private em-
ployed; the employment of
boys and girls in any and all trades or
of business which would tend to
their health or morals; child labor
carefully guarded, no form
of labor being allowed, and
safety and safety device laws on
machines, fully enforced.
The constitution of Bulgaria, about
the size of the State of Pennsylvania,
is a masterpiece of agricultural
and industrial laws, and the people
are not only an agricultural
nation, but also a manufacturing one,
and their own farms,
and their own laws are most remark-
able. In short, most clearly, the care-
ful planning for the future,
the character of the policies and
the behavior of the past



H. R. H. FERDINAND I.

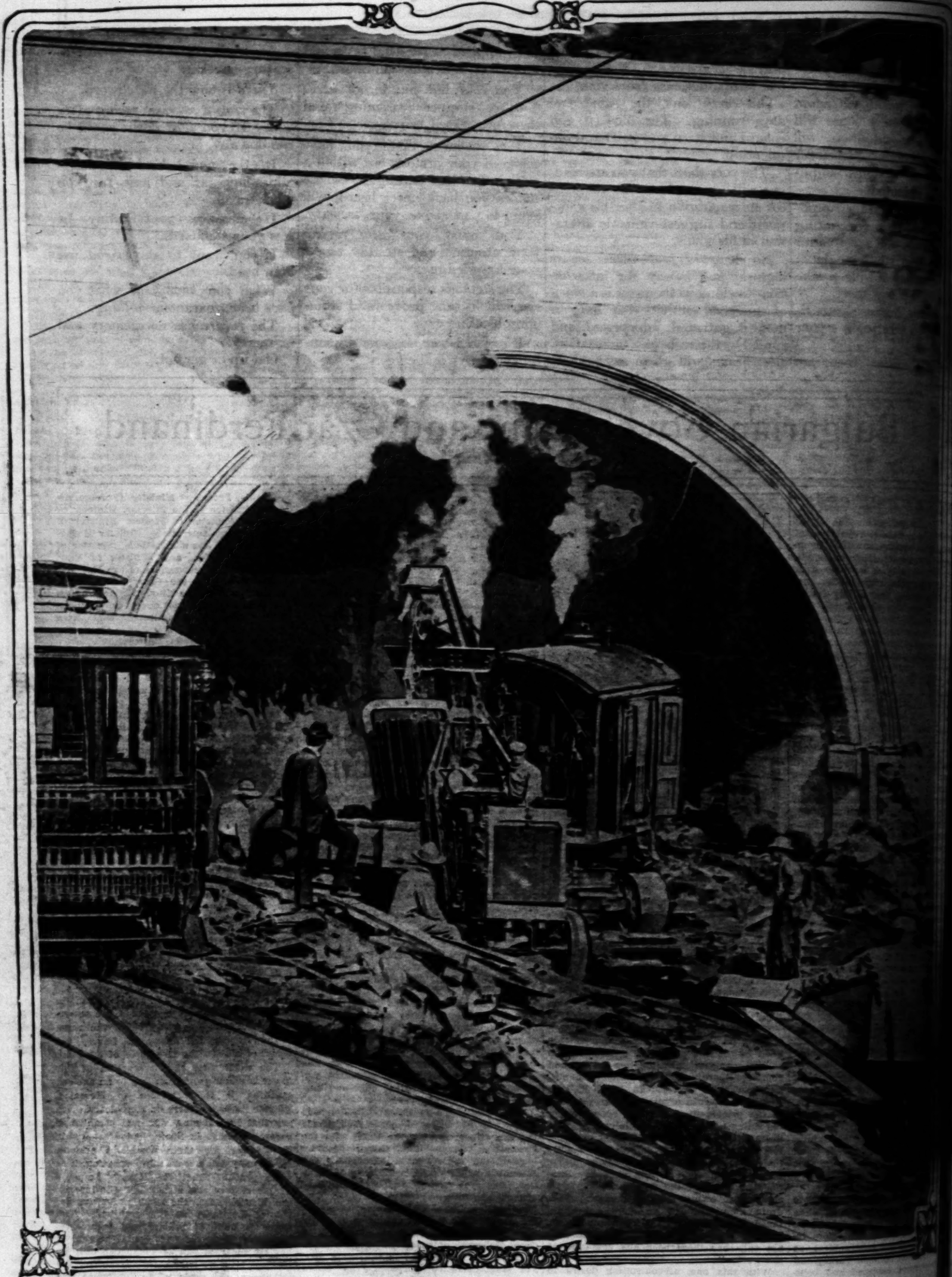
no one can wonder at this attitude, when
he reads back through history's pages and
sees how many times the long-persecuted
country begged for help from her Turkish
oppressor, and always in vain. Knowing
full well the jealousy and tension between
the powers, the wily Sultans pitted one
against the other, and in the meantime, did
as they willed with the Bulgarian and Mac-
edonian Christians. Their only help came
from this country.
When, in 1878, independence, after a
fashion, came, the first great task set for
itself by the new principality, following the
self-governing organization was the full and
complete liberation of their compatriots still
under Turkish power. In 1896, Eastern
Roumelia was incorporated into the Bul-
garian principality, in direct opposition to
the ruling of the European diplomats. This
union gave a greatly increased working
force, and while still improving steadily
their own conditions, the people of larger
Bulgaria began a carefully planned educa-
tional scheme, of the most unselfish type,
among their own people in Macedonia. This
drain financially to an already heavily-
taxed nation has been a tremendous one,
but so fully has the responsibility been felt,
not once has there been any cessation of
the work.
With this one, all-controlling desire to
free all the Balkan region from the deadly
Turkish grip, Bulgaria, at great sacrifice
of men, treasure and time—since all her
young men in their prime must give at

least two years to military service—organized
years ago, an army to that end, and
drilling under competent leaders was in-
cessant. When, last fall, the time came for
the blow to be struck practically every man
available for active service was ready and
eager to go. The recruiting stations were
crowded with the thousands anxious to go
to the front. To the complete surprise of
the Turks and the rest of the world there
was no hitch in the plan or preparation.
A deeper and truer patriotism than is often
seen, was back of the readiness of this na-
tion to fight. Stories of past Bulgarian and
Macedonian atrocities, so foul and horrible
as to be but whispered with bated breath,
had strengthened the purpose and nerved
the arm to put forever out of Europe
the hated Turk.
The man whose power and influence have
been predominant in this unexpected move
is Czar (or King) Ferdinand, youngest son
of Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg Gotha,
and Princess Clementine of Bourbon-Or-
leans, a daughter of Louis Philippe. Fer-
dinand was born and educated in Vienna,
given a military training, and it was while
he was serving in the Hungarian army in
1887, that, following the abdication of Prince
Alexander, he was asked by Bulgaria to
accept the leadership of the struggling
principality. By the terms of the treaty
of Berlin, the consent of the powers was
necessary to this action, but this was not
given, even when Ferdinand accepted. In-
deed, Turkey, as well as the European
powers did not recognize Ferdinand for
nearly ten years, but he was, from the
first, highly acceptable to his people, being
brave, clear-sighted, tactful and having a
truly scientific method of doing everything.
His personality and influence are strong,
although he is not inclined to be intimate
with his subjects. They appreciate, how-
ever, his intense desire to make the most
of the country and its fine possibilities, as
well as to secure for it the proper recog-
nition among the other nations. With this
aim in view, he has worked patiently, stu-
diously and with increasing skill and suc-
cess for over twenty years.
The Constitution of Bulgaria, which was
adopted in 1879 and amended in 1893, places
the executive power in the Czar, with the
legislative responsibility shared between
himself and the National Assembly. The
Assembly, or Sobranje, is made up of Deputies,
one for every 20,000 inhabitants.
elected by universal male suffrage. The
Czar must sanction all measures passed by
the Assembly, and in emergencies or under
extraordinary circumstances, there is a
Great Sobranje of twice the usual number
of Deputies, but elected in the same way.
For administrative purposes, the entire
country is divided into departments, dis-
tricts and communes, the commune being
the unit.
The Ministry is divided into eight de-

partments, President Minister (Foreign Af-
airs,) Minister of the Interior, Minister of
Finances, Minister of Justice, Minister of
Commerce and Agriculture, Minister of Pub-
lic Works and Communications, Minister of
Public Instruction, and Minister of War.
This Cabinet is responsible to the National
Assembly and to the Czar, or as he is
commonly called, the King. Following Rus-
sian occupation, district courts and justices
of the peace were instituted, with three
Courts of Appeal and a Supreme Court, the
latter meeting at Sofia, the capital.
Each commune has its local council, and
each department its Provincial Assembly,
whose members are elected for three years.
Election to the National Assembly is for
five years.
In considering the rapid progress made
by Bulgaria the query naturally arises as
to how this has been accomplished. Racial
character, travel, education and contact
with other progressive nations have each
had a part and share in the great result.
But those who know most fully the condi-
tions in the past forty years, give large
credit to two rather unusual influences.
One is Robert College, which has trained,
almost without exception, the leaders in
every phase of national progress. And the
other was a weekly paper, the Zornitza,
edited by an American missionary, Rev.
T. L. Byington, D.D., who, in spite of
Turkish opposition and Greek clergy, taught
thirty years, stirring lessons of the fun-
damental principles of national life. Sturdy,
intelligent independence and an unusual
appreciation of the possibilities and re-
sponsibilities of citizenship were the results.

An Ancient Spanish Lighthouse.
[The Argonaut:] At La Coruna, in
Northern Spain, may be seen a fire tower,
which is, with the exception of the ruins
of the Roman lighthouse at Dover, the
oldest of all existing structures of the kind.
The exact date of the erection of this
tower is unknown. According to an ancient
tradition it is accredited to Hercules,
whence its name Torre de Hercules. Others
say that Phoenicians, who had established
several colonies in Spain, had erected this
light tower for their northland cruises.
However, judging from the inscription, it is
more probable that the Roman Emperor
Trajan erected this structure. The inscrip-
tion also mentions the name of Servius Su-
pus of Lusitania as the architect. The
tower is built of ashlar and is twenty-
seven feet square and 120 feet in height. It
has six separate stories which can only be
reached by a circular staircase around the
exterior of the tower. The lighthouse was
restored in 1684 but at the end of the eight-
eenth century was again in ruins. In 1797
it was rebuilt by the Spanish government.

Scooping Out the Core.



Removing dirt from the traffic tunnel on North Hill street, Los Angeles.

Recent Cartoons.

ROBBING PETER TO PAY PAUL



When a man's income, the Democratic administration proposes to restore to the United States Treasury what it will lose by tariff reduction.

Chicago American.



"The policeman's life is not a happy one!"

Cleveland Plain Dealer.



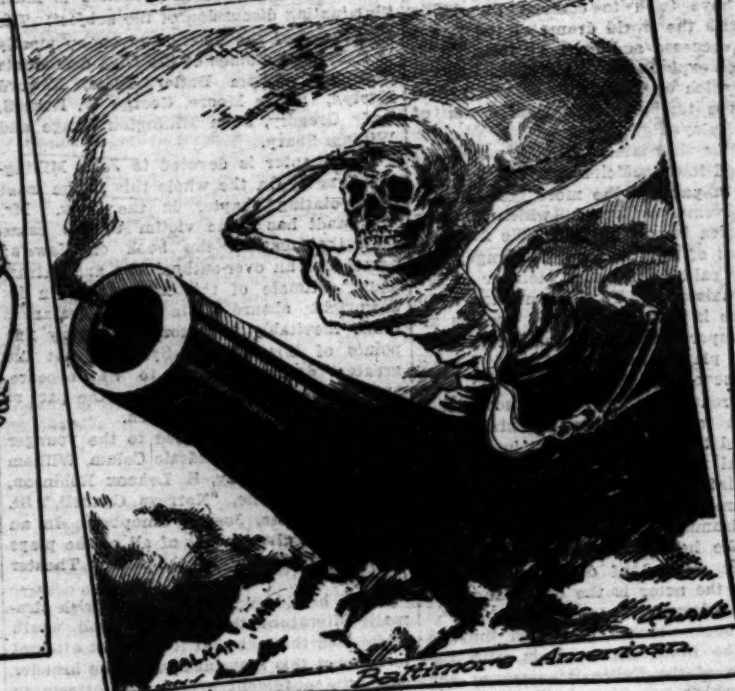
THE SICK MAN OF EUROPE IS IN A BAD WAY.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.



Washington Star.

BACK ON THE FIRING LINE



Baltimore American.



The show will soon begin.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Literature and Art

New Books

Book News

IMPARTIAL REVIEWS BY WILLARD HUNTINGTON WRIGHT.

NEW BOOKS REVIEWED.

THE CELTIC RENAISSANCE.

IRISH PLAYS AND PLAYWRIGHTS. By Cornelius Weygandt. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Mass.

THE invasion of America by plays of the Irish dramatic renaissance, and the enthusiasm with which America has accepted these plays are indicative of this country's avidity for dramatic innovation. The new dramatic movement of today is as yet in a heterogeneous and chaotic state. It is impossible at the present time to mark the direct tendency of this movement, but during the past two or three years certain specific attitudes have crept in which seem to point toward a unified goal.

It is significant to note that the Irish playwrights stand entirely aloof from this greater movement. Granting them their sincerity, their realism, their naturalistic methods, there is little in the new Irish plays that lift them out of a purely insular and localized movement. In Russia, Germany, France, Norway, England and America men are writing drama of universal appeal—drama dealing with human problems, with the undercurrents of causation, and with general theses. But the Irish play so far has dealt only with specific Irish characters and points of view, and in thus restricting itself, it has failed as yet to come in touch with the broader appeals of the general dramatic movement.

Do not misunderstand this. Merely because a drama deals with specific characters does not mean that that drama would not have a universal appeal. But when that drama limits itself to provincial attitudes it at once resolves itself into a folk-play. For instance, the emotions of love and jealousy, the clashing of the sexes, the psychological interrelations of fundamental emotions is the same in Cheshire, Iowa, and Denmark. But when a play deals, for instance, with the decay of the spirit of valor in the cause of Irish patriotism, that play is distinctly an Irish play.

This limited dramatic appeal in the new Irish movement is made clear in Cornelius Weygandt's "Irish Plays and Playwrights" which has just been published by Houghton Mifflin Company. Here is a book which deals with the Celtic renaissance not as a part of the new dramatic movement, but as an isolated and individual phenomenon in Ireland, and the fact that Mr. Weygandt has made no attempt to connect this movement with the larger dramatic movement is an admission—a negative one, to be sure, but nevertheless an admission—of the aloofness of the Irish playwrights. For some time I have tried to connect the Celtic drama with the world drama of today, but without success; and here, as if in verification and explanation of my failure, comes a book which explains with scholarly conclusion the temperamental limitations of the Irish playwright.

It may be that later the Irish movement will spread itself sufficiently to be included, at least in part, in the more general dramatic movement through which Europe and America is now passing. We find certain traces of this tendency in Synge, but, as I have said, in no other member of the Celtic Renaissance. To the American audience there is something which borders almost on superficiality in the majority of the new Irish plays. In the past week I have attended several performances of the Irish Players' productions, and, while recognizing the ideals for which they are striving, I have failed to be moved, except in a coldly intellectual fashion, by their productions. The real influence in these plays, I believe (if they are to have any influence at all on the new drama), is a purely technical one; namely, the introduction of a simple and naturalistic method of development. But even here the actor is the chief innovator and not the dramatist.

In the book which I have just finished reading, the first chapter deals with the phenomena of the Celtic Renaissance, the father of which was Synge. The fact that



ELIZABETH ROBINS, AUTHOR OF "MY LITTLE SISTER."

his disciples, instead of extending his policies, have narrowed it, indicates that clanishness and an almost ill-regulated patriotism were the motivating forces. No Irish dramatist since Synge has broadened his policies. To the contrary, they have followed along the lines of his provincialism, and not of his universalism. This is particularly true of the younger men.

In the second chapter of "Irish Plays and Playwrights" there is a general discussion on the players and the plays, their audience, and their art. While personally, I think Mr. Weygandt overestimates certain factors in their work, there nevertheless is much illuminating discussion of the subject. The remainder of the book is given up mostly to individual studies of the Irish dramatists such as William Butler Yeats, Edward Martyn, George Moore, George W. Russell, Lady Gregory, John Millington Synge and William Sharp.

One chapter is devoted to John Millington Synge. On the whole this is the most disappointing chapter in the book. Mr. Weygandt has fallen victim to the same fault that marked the book of Howe's; namely, of an over-enthusiastic and extravagant estimate of this man which in its downright absurdity in some instances tends inevitably to obscure the very fine points of this writer. Synge is not the greatest dramatist next to Shakespeare, and no amount of repetition on the part of admirers will make him such.

Chapter eight is devoted to the younger dramatists, such as Padraic Colum, William Boyle, T. C. Murray, S. Lennox Robinson, Rutherford Mayne, "Norreys Connell," St. John G. Ervine, Joseph Campbell. In an appendix is given a list of all of the plays produced in Dublin by the Abbey Theater Company.

As a hand-book on the new Irish dramatic literature this book is well worth while, and the fact that it does not attempt to connect this movement with the broader dramatic movement of the day attests to Mr. Weygandt's judgment.

GLEANINGS FROM HUNEKER.

THE PATHOS OF DISTANCE. By James Huneker. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

"THE PATHOS OF DISTANCE." Nietzsche's phrase which James Huneker borrows for the title of his new book, suggests poetically its material, which is composed of papers written at various periods of his career and having the mellow tone of time, but nevertheless, since the interest of the topics is a lasting one, easily brought up to date by the author's deftness, and constituting thus an entertaining volume. It is with personality all compact, and every part of it is colored with Huneker's characteristic and colorful genius, which unifies the most superficially disparate subjects by individual treatment and a diverting point of view.

"Art," Henry James declares, "is merely a point of view, and genius mainly a way of looking at things." The salience of its point of view alone makes a work of art of this book; and its point of view is the temperament of the author. One might speculate without certainty, perhaps, on Huneker's philosophy, but his temperament appears in everything he writes. The fact gives his work great relief among similar contemporary productions. Owing to it his writings stand out—sometimes as scariet against drab—against the mass of American writings of the same general order. "The Pathos of Distance" resembles more the collections made from time to time of their considered work by such writers as Jules Lemaitre and Anatole France.

Whatever its special subject, everything Huneker writes betrays—most laudably and agreeably let it be said—his French apprenticeship; perhaps, too, what may be called his genuine French side. He is, it is true, what is termed a thorough American. But since cosmopolitanism became a recognized element of intellectual culture—not so very long ago—it has been perceived that it is really rather an increment than an impairment of a writer's or an artist's native force.

Huneker is, to be sure, a cosmopolitan in the wider sense. He is as much at home,

for example, in Germany, in Italy, everywhere, in fact, as in France. But it was in France that he passed his formative years, and in France that he acquired his typically anarchistic point of view, as well as, no doubt, his active interest in plastic art. He duplicates for us that sensitive, speculative, constructive and fastidious point of a distinctly artistic character—the French artistic "chroniqueur."

Like the author's "Promenades of an Impressionist," "The Pathos of Distance" is largely concerned with art. One of the most important sections, in fact, is entitled "New Promenades of an Impressionist," and we have, besides, chapters on various American painters, and on "Modern Cases," and others, the others being exemplars of the very latest fashion in painting.

But there is much more in the volume than this order of subjects. Huneker gives us a racy account, most critically commented, of "A Philosophy of Philosophy," meaning pragmatism, that fragment of a dash. And what an apt title for an examination, not less searching than brilliant, of Bergson, is "The Playboy of Western Philosophy!" These are topics such as fresh to enjoy the caption of "The Pathos of Distance," but they are so readily treated as if they were not still themes of excited current controversy. "The Night Lantern" is a Paris experience with Villon de Lisle-Adam; "A Half-Forgotten Romance" summarizes for us the extraordinary career of Helena von Dönniger, the betrothed of Lassalle, and the origin of Meredith's Clotilde in "The Trade of the Celibates." A pendant is "The Best Lady of Wagner." A long article on "The Late George Moore" is particularly entertaining reading as well as pithy criticism. Other titles are "The Celtic Awakening," "The Artist and His Wife," "Dwelling Among My Books," and "In Praise of Florence."

However, in reading this volume, one sighs for the older Huneker. He has lost some of its cunning. Perhaps the newspapers have tended to drag him to that level. Huneker it was in the old days who dragged the literary Titans of Europe over seas, and stirred our perturbed cupules with their toxins. America owes more to this critic than to any other in its familiarity with Continental literature. Huneker has not yet been appreciated as all he has done for us.

A FEIBLE RESPONSE.

KING EDWARD IN HIS TRUE COLORS. By Edward Lodge. Small, Maynard & Co., Boston, Mass.

THE tumult and the shouting of the hunters roused by Sir Sidney Lee's monograph on Edward the Seventh in the Dictionary of National Biography will echo.

Among the sentimentalists most assiduously jolted by that lauded analysis of the able gentleman whose name graced the most graceless garment ever worn by man was Mr. Edward Lodge—presently a society journalist—who now in "King Edward in His True Colors," published by Small, Maynard & Co., ends a hard and terrible blast. To him the late King was "the ward the Magificent"—a phrase which sheds light upon Mr. Lodge and his so-called biography. Sir Sidney Lee will withstand the shock of a regular summons to the defense such general authorities as Mrs. Stoddard, the great barber, and the stationmaster of Chicago.

Fearless, brutal, redoubtable, devoid of humor, sprinkled with little French quotations like a Ouida novel, a biography of triviality, "King Edward in His True Colors," by Edward Lodge, edited by himself, is a stupendous model of everything a biography ought not to be.

HYGIENIC RESEARCH.

MALARIA: CAUSE AND CONTROL. By Prof. H. H. Henshaw. The Macmillan Company, New York.

AN INTERESTING book is "Malaria: Cause and Control," by Henshaw. The author, who is professor of applied parasitology in the University of California and officer in charge of malaria investigations of the California State Board of Health, says that the result of four years of practical work

Illustrated

in different parts

of Prof. Henshaw's opinion is that the problem is a complex one. It has been brought to the public's attention by the war, and the resulting disincentive was the incentive to Prof. Henshaw to the study of malaria for control which he cites as those of experience.

Beginning with a discussion of the aspects of malaria, Prof. Henshaw reviews the subjects of transmission, mosquitoes in relation to malaria, mosquito control, killing methods, other lavacides, permanent corrections, measures against mosquitoes, the community effort, the attitude of the people, and what the State Board has done on the malaria question.

The book is well illustrated, and contains a number of photographs and drawings of the mosquito being studied.

BOOK NEWS

The date of publication of the second volume of the edition of Romain Rolland's "The World as I See It" has now been definitely fixed. The book will be published in three volumes of the series, "The Burning Bush," "The Burning Bush," and "The Burning Bush," and be fairly complete in its treatment of the two that have been published. It is probably the most dramatic of the striking episodes in the life of the author, and a light for his life to Switzerland, where he was somewhat like Wagner.

His next novel, "The Mischance," is scheduled for March 15. E. Phyllis will return to the type of the novel for him his greatest achievement—a blending of love, romance and intrigue.

The new edition of "Once Aboard" by A. E. M. Hutchinson, the author of "The Happy Warrior," has just been published by Mitchell Kennerley. This was his first novel and was originally published in 1904.

It is now definitely announced that "The Gentleman," the new novel by Jeffery Farnol, whose "The Gentleman" is in its 140th thousand, is in this country March 15. It tells of the adventures of a sturdy country-bred youth who goes to London to become a "gentleman" and is the story of "The Gentleman" in the early nineteenth century.

Published by the Yale University Press, our Chief Executive's "Aspects of Civic Duty." It is a book which President Taft is expected to speak.

WITH THE AUTHOR

Dr. Bergson is at present in the city of Columbia University, where he is visiting French professor for the year. Dr. Bergson is having a very successful time, and has received more than 2000 applications for a repetition of his lectures. He is now in the University of France, where he is the largest lecture-room of the country, which is said to be far too small to accommodate the many who wish to attend. This is the scholar's first visit to the United States and he will be here for three weeks.

It is generally known in this city that Dr. C. C. C. started out in a small Presbyterian church, which he called "The Church of the Future," and after a few years, however, he forsook it.

In the Realm of Art and Artists.

Palette and Brush.

Current Art Topics.

BY ANTHONY ANDERSON.

There is a little more of the leafless trees, and the light is a dream, and the lamps come out, and the twilight with a gleam.

There is no sign of leaf or bud, and it is over everything—
The women wait for love,
And the spring is waiting for the spring.

SARA TEASDALE.

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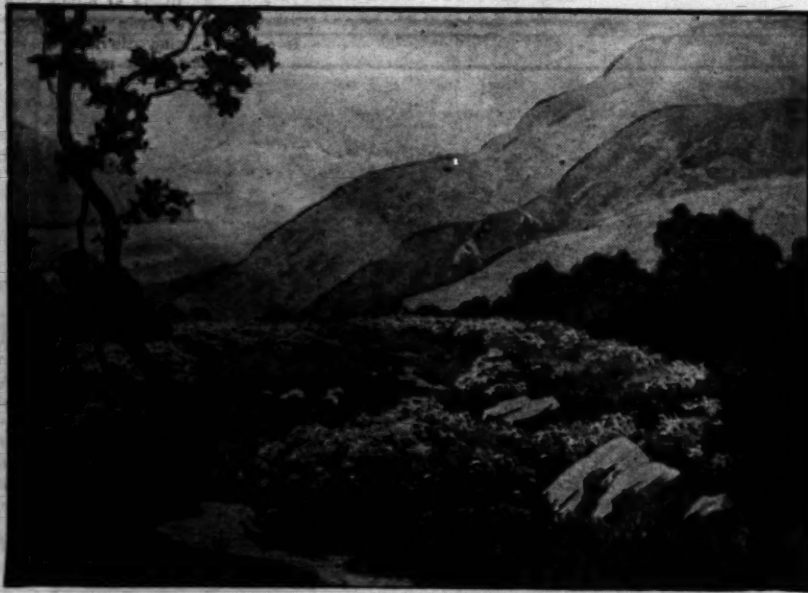
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WILD BUCKWHEAT. BY ELMER WACHTEL.

of art, will find much to please them in Heath's pictures. They will like that cool and pleasant wood interior, "A Quiet Pool," which the artist painted in Monrovia Canyon on his last visit here. The luscious greens are very charming—a trifle cold, perhaps, as Heath's work is apt to be, for he comes from the North and has lived and painted there a long time. The warmth of the South has not yet crept into his blood. The light is focussed exactly right in this study, and the bluish note of the water rushing over red and greenish gray rocks is fine and true.

"Echo Lake," with its pink and purple mountain rising sheer above the placid, pine-surrounded lake, its like a scene from the Highlands of Scotland. "Mt. St. Agnes, Washington," too, suggested the country of blooming heather. The foreground shows tremendous rocks covered with pines. "Under the Cypress" is an excellent study of coast and sea near Monterey. The dark trees are well massed, carefully drawn. The ocean shines blue and clear between them.

One of the strongest of the canvases is "Gathering Storm," the ocean outside Santa Monica—presumably, for the artist says it's "near Los Angeles." The waves are beating against the pinnacles, hurling themselves over dark rocks. The sea is wet, heavy, and is full of movement. The sky, however, is out of harmony with the general tone of the picture. It may be true to nature, but it is not, I think, true to art. Anyway, it's more painty than it should be.

Do not fail to see these interesting pictures.

Borg's Exhibition in Paris.

Carl Oscar Borg is a talented young Los Angeles painter who is "making good" in Europe. He gave an exhibition in Paris recently, and it is pleasant to note that the high opinion I have always held of his work is echoed by Le Journal des Arts. I translate, quoting in full:

A stranger artist, of Swedish origin, has just revealed to us his artistic personality in a select exhibition, which will attract to the Gaultier Gallery all those who love sincerity in art. A hundred works (oils, aquarelles, pastels, drawings,) are sufficient to appraise the worth of the painter and to establish the extent of his talent. What distinguishes this exhibition is its character of infinite variety, which indicates the incessant activity of the artist's brush and bears witness to his fever of emotion in the presence of nature.

Is Mr. Borg a painter of figures? "The Citizens of Toledo," so masterfully placed in full light; the "Village Shell," so expressive; the "Sieve Makers," taken in the midst of work; "Fellah Women," "Old Rabbi of Tangier," etc., are there to reply. But it is especially as a landscapist that the painter will be appreciated here. We can follow Mr. Borg on his voyages in Spain, in Italy, in Egypt, in Morocco, in California, in Central America, indeed, even in Paris, and everywhere we shall see the

artist with equal skill giving us the characteristic impression of the country which he traverses, depicting its diverse atmospheres, under the most varied aspects, with a surprising lightness of touch and fidelity of evocation. Aquarelle is very familiar to him, and we may point out effects of vibrant light, of weak light, of full sunlight, of moonlight, of extraordinary power, carried out with disconcerting vivacity.

Mr. Borg is a master of black and white, and however little one studies his works one sees unfolded whole gamuts of grays of a rare richness and fulness, and, to cite only one example, the "Limits of the City of Adrian," in this note of chiaroscuro, is a very seductive piece. The skies of Egypt, with their mysterious effects, have especially attracted the attention of the painter; the "Desert of Assouan," of a remarkable simplicity of execution, appears as a delicate and fine impression, calling up in a wonderful fashion, on a small surface, the sublime character of nature.

For the rest, if we should wish to exhaust the list of works of value shown there would be many more to call attention to; not being able to take time for a detailed analysis of each work, we shall call to mind only, as worthy of attention, "The Castle of San Servando" (Toledo), the "Villa Adriana" (Natastoria), "San Pietro of Palestina," "The Aqueduct of Claudius" (Roman campaign), "The Temple of Castor," (Gergenti), "Villa Adriana," "Villa of the Quintilli" (Roman campaign), "Italian Landscape," "Babel-Ghorab" (Cairo), "California Landscape," and those old trees, magnificently twisted by years and storms, "Worshippers of the Sun," "A Summer Day" (Pacific Coast), "Road to Antigua" (Guatemala), and how many others!

In this exhibition a very remarkable impression of ensemble stands out; the simplicity of the means used by the artist, the vigor and docility of his brush, the fluidity and luminous power of his atmospheres, the solidity of his different planes, purity of the perspective, show the blossoming of a complete talent, which can translate with beautiful sincerity all the spectacles which sublime nature offers him in the most diverse climates. In this series of effects, all so different, Mr. Carl Borg is a master of his means of expression, and one remains under the spell of a mastery which pervades all his works, which the painter adorns with all the delicacy of his artistic sentiment, with all the resources of his magnificent talent as a painter.

ART NOTES.

In the Public Library gallery at Long Beach an interesting exhibition of pictures has been held. It has proved a great attraction to the winter guests of the seaside resort. Among the canvases shown are: "Washington in Times of Peace," Henry Mosler; "Heather in the South of France," E. Pall; "Spring," Edward H. Potthast; "The Watch," Frederic Remington; "The Hills," Frank P. Sanerwen; "Winter," and

"Point Loma," Carlton Chapman; "Huts in Mexico," William Lees Judson.

Jack Gage Stark is in town, and will remain here for a month. He has been sketching for over six months in Tahiti, where the natives are almost perfectly nude all the year round, and where Stark himself conformed to the custom of the inhabitants, much to his own relief and satisfaction. The Tahitians have beautiful figures, and the artist made many studies of them. He will exhibit in London next winter.

The pictures which Helen Balfour has been showing at the Royer Gallery have been transferred to Hotel Green, Pasadena, where they will be exhibited for two weeks, beginning March 10.

Conrad Selmyar, a young Norwegian painter, will exhibit about a dozen marines and studies of Norwegian fjords at the Daniell Gallery, Blanchard Hall, opening March 10.

Kanet contemplates holding an exhibition of one hundred etchings by American artists, showing duplicates of etchings recently on view at the "almagundi Club, New York. These pictures belong to a traveling exhibit, being shown in several cities at the same time.

Frederick Melville DuMond has returned from his ranch on the desert, and has opened a studio in the Baker block, on North Main street.

Edgar Keller, who is still sketching and living at Santa Monica, is also at work on important pictures for the eastern exhibitions.

Maynard Dixon is working hard on the mural decorations for the McClaughry home. He has rented a commodious studio on the top floor of the old Masonic Temple on South Hill street, between Fourth and Fifth.

The regular meeting of the Sketch Club, whose rooms are on the second floor of the Copp building, No. 218 South Broadway, was held on Saturday, March 1.

London's Lord Mayor.

[Harper's Weekly:] The powers and duties of the Lord Mayor of London, in presiding over his square mile of territory, present some curious features. Theoretically, at least, the consent of this important personage must be obtained before even the king may enter the city of London; at the same time, it may be pointed out, the Lord Mayor spends a considerable portion of each morning disposing of petty offenders against the majesty of the law in the small area over which he rules. Most of these are plain "drunks." Imagine the Mayor of New York, of Boston, or of Chicago engaged in the dispensation of such Solomon-like justice.

The "city" in London comprises but one square mile, the greater part whereof is occupied by the great business houses that control the finances of the world. For instance, there is the Bank of England, containing a reserve fund of \$100,000,000 in gold. Twenty-eight soldiers are detailed to guard the treasure within, but without it is still further watched, inasmuch as within the square mile mentioned there circulate no fewer than 1800 policemen. After 9 o'clock in the evening the silence of the streets there is broken only by the slow tread of these "bobbies." It would be a bold burglar, indeed, who attempted work in this well-guarded area.

The result of all this is that as downright criminals give the "city" a wide berth, the chief offenders haled before the Lord Mayor in the morning are those who have looked upon the wine when it was red in the cup.

The Lord Mayor's salary is twice that of a prime minister. He receives as much pay as does our President. He is the highest salaried magistrate in the world.

It is not to be assumed, however, that, aside from disposing of the morning's "drunks," the Lord Mayor has nothing to do. One such official, who kept a record of his activities during the course of one year, has tabulated for our information some interesting figures in this connection. It appears that he attended 130 public and semi-public dinners, eighty-five balls and receptions, 365 meetings and committees. He delivered 1100 speeches and paid twenty state visits to churches.

When the above mentioned class of duties militates against his dispensation of justice, a brother alderman takes the Lord Mayor's place on the bench.

The City and the House Beautiful. Gardens, Grounds, Streets, Parks, Lakes.

By Ernest Branton.

THE unusual progress in the paving of city streets and the macadamizing and oiling of county highways has gradually merged Los Angeles city into the county of the same name so far as the local traveling public is concerned. Los Angeles has paved to the northern city limits at the new bridge over the Arroyo Seco at Pasadena avenue and there remains but a small gap on the other side that will soon be finished by South Pasadena. It will then be possible to start from Los Angeles at the extreme southwest and never leave asphalt pavement until one has passed through the city by way of Highland Park, Garvanza, and on again through South Pasadena and Pasadena to the eastern limits of the latter city on Colorado street. And there one passes on to a fine stretch of the County Good Roads system to the San Bernardino county line beyond Claremont, surely a grand ride over a route that for scenic beauty is not surpassed in all the world. To be sure, there may be found higher mountains and deeper valleys, more of what tourists call "grandeur," but all that the soul craves, except mere height and depth, may be enjoyed on this unequalled trip.

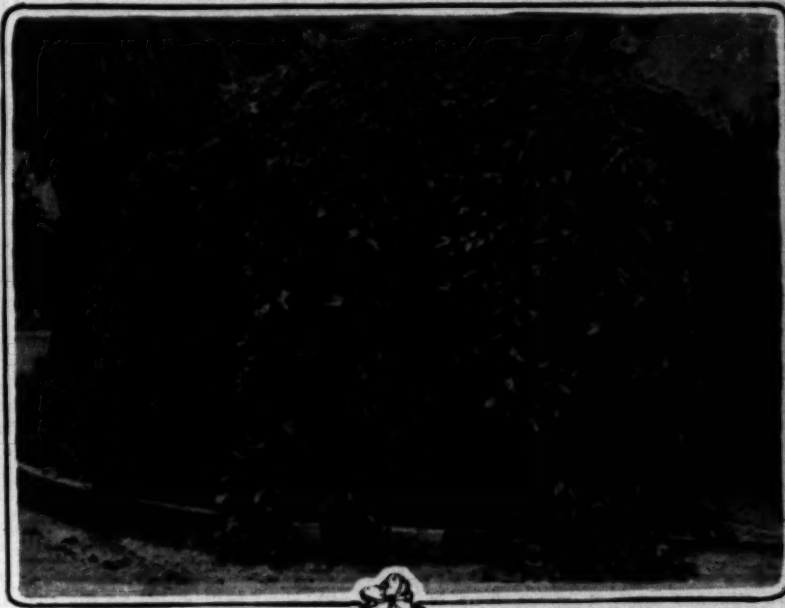
This one phase of development, ease, safety and comfort of travel over streets and highways, has revolutionized travel, and with the "city enjoyable" we trust may come a stronger demand for the "city beautiful" to the end that all these streets and roads may be properly aligned with suitable trees uniformly planted, and jealously guarded and cared for by wide-awake, appreciative municipal and county officials. Neither street nor highway is, by anyone, considered as finished by simply providing a good surface for travel. That is the extreme utilitarian view of the matter—the street trees constitute both the practical and esthetic sides. Pavement provides the ground line—one-half of the whole. Trees provide the other half—the skyline. One is utility, the other, beauty. What a glorious combination! It reminds one of the oft-quoted "man is strength, woman is beauty." Trees really constitute the chief charm of the landscape—the pavement provides a way to see this beauty with comfort, ease and dispatch. Surely the two ought to stand, as is said of our union of States, "one and inseparable." Each one of us may aid in bringing about such a glorious combination that truly spells pleasure for every traveler, be he resident or visitor. A constant light pressure from many sources will eventually solidify public sentiment into a positive demand for more beautiful streets and highways. Will you lend your mite of assistance? By so doing you will materially add, not only to the enjoyment and pleasure of both yourself and fellowman, but to the fame and glory of Southern California.

Weeping Mulberries.

OF THE few appropriate garden plants that are common to both the Eastern States and California the weeping mulberries are marked examples. Never large or obtrusive in the landscape it often occurs that by reason of their low-hanging, dense, foliage in summer we gain a new and most delightful garden view when the leaves fall in autumn, a commendable change that fairly excuses one for planting a deciduous subject in a land of evergreens. It is this occasional planting of deciduous shrubs, either singly or in masses—merely as a landscape incidental—that marks the better use of deciduous material in local gardens. In this class of ornamentals are found some of the most beautiful flowering plants in the vegetable kingdom.

Greenhouse Fumigation.

E. P. S. wishes to know how to fumigate her small greenhouse, the necessary dosage etc., etc. These inquiries come in quite often and as the story is rather a long one and every case differs with the size of houses, it is better for the correspondent that she, and all others, send for a valuable little booklet on the subject, which costs nothing. Write to F. W. Braun, No. 63 New High street, Los Angeles, and ask for his booklet entitled "Fumigation of Greenhouses." No price is



WEeping MULBERRY IN WESTLAKE PARK.

asked, for the work is used for advertising purposes, yet it is valuable to all who have these houses and are troubled with pests therein. Aside from the fullest information the book contains blank charts for the correct measurements of greenhouse capacity and determination of dosage.

New Cyclopaedia of Horticulture.

MANY inquiries come regarding the new Standard Cyclopaedia of Horticulture which Prof. L. H. Bailey is now compiling. Just when it will be finished is hard to say. The last week brought a personal letter from Prof. Bailey in which he says: "We are now reading proof in all of letter A and shall send our B stuff to the printer within a very few days. The letters A and B will conclude volume I. You will see, therefore, that we are closing things up rather rapidly. The new cyclopaedia is to be unlike the old in many ways. Aside from enlargement, the larger part of the articles are to be entirely rewritten and, of course the nomenclature in some cases will be considerably changed, due to later investigation and study. This reminds me to ask you again to send in notes that you have if you want any changes made."

This all the present writer can tell those interested of the progress on this great new and important work on plant life.

Welcome Words of Appreciation.

"RIVERSIDE, Feb. 25, 1913.—Dear Mr. Branton: I want to express my appreciation of your Times work of late, and especially the leading editorial in the last number, 'Our Mission.'"

"The fundamentals, the cultivation of a general desire to have our out-door surroundings more beautiful, even among those who have given such matters little or no attention, is the main thing. There is some sense of the beautiful in most people, but many do not discover it till others have put them in the way of finding it. When discovered, the incidentals, the ways of gratifying this sense, will be studied out."

"I have been so impressed with the idea, the possibility of increasing the desire in common people, even poor people as to money possessions—the great majority—those who cannot have beautiful things to wear or in their houses, to at least have their surroundings attractive, and that this is practicable where they have control of even a little spot of the open, that I've commenced a new campaign here. I propose to have our Chamber of Commerce, an active influential body as far as commercial interests are concerned, organize a special committee to look after out-door esthetics, to try to secure more general appreciation of beauty in every day things and desire to increase it in their immediate homes surroundings, and in a general way in their home city. I believe real, intelli-

gent effort in this direction could add immensely to the joy of living for the average people in our average California towns.

Sincerely yours,
J. H. REED.

Fair Femininity in Future Fights.

WHY may we not have Councilmen (or, perhaps, "Councilwomen") would be more correct.) in our next official municipal corps, drawn from the ranks of our feminine civic workers? So far as the writer is concerned he would consider such a step a large stride toward the actual attainment of the city beautiful. The city's moral uplift and attainments in the line of beautification are almost entirely due to leading clubwomen backed up by a zealous, energetic constituency. Why not grant them the power of helping to carry out some of the much-needed reforms they so persistently and consistently advocate? All who have the city beautiful movement at heart would surely give them hearty support. The writer does not, for a moment, advocate the recognition of Shakespeare's type of "woman bold and mannish gown," but the addition to our municipal legislators of two or more women of widely recognized talent, coupled with a truly feminine grace,

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would certainly meet with the approval and support of a majority of the "people's party" and give to the "people's party" City Hall an element of influence and effectiveness that has heretofore been notable for its absence. To summarize, the writer would make such election as the entering wedge short-cut to the city beautiful and a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Two Beautiful Acacias.

DURING the last two weeks in Los Angeles it was the writer's pleasure to visit various districts to note the extent of damage to garden ornamentals, where acacia dealbata and A. saligna were in bloom, and at their beautiful golden yellow blossoms against the ground of grayish-green foliage in

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Successful Operation of the Incubator.

By Prof. Frederic H. Stoneburn.

The Machine.

WHERE TO LOCATE AND HOW TO MANAGE IT.

[The artificial incubator is a necessity on every plant where many chickens are reared each year. By its use the poultryman is enabled to hatch his chicks at any time, and is not compelled to wait the pleasure of his hens, as in the old days. During the last quarter of a century American inventors have made wonderful advances in the construction of the various types of incubators, but it must be confessed that there is still opportunity for improvement. It is only reasonable to expect that the careful experimental work now under way, both at the incubator factories and agricultural experiment stations, should result in still further improving these wonderful pieces of apparatus, making them even more positive in action than they are today. If this happens, the hen will have to look to her honors in the matter of hatching eggs. As it is, her position is seriously threatened.]

The hints regarding incubator management given herewith by Prof. Stoneburn deserve special attention and deep consideration.

This week's drawing by Mr. Graham represents ideal specimens of the recently introduced Buff Orpington Duck. This breed was originated in England, and it represents an attempt to combine in one bird beauty of plumage and such economic qualities as heavy egg production and fine market points. At present it is not widely bred in America, but it is rapidly gaining in popularity.]

THE value of the output of the many incubator factories in the United States reaches an incredible figure each year. Incubators, long regarded with suspicion, have in recent years become exceedingly popular, and are now to be found in great numbers in all sections of the country. As a rule, they are giving satisfaction. Poor results are usually due to the use of eggs which ought not to be expected to hatch, or to improper methods of management. When these two faults are corrected, almost any incubator of a recent model will bring out a nice bunch of chicks.

Comparisons between results secured from sitting hens and artificial incubators should always be based upon equal numbers of eggs incubated during the same season of the year. Sitting hens will sometimes hatch every egg placed under them. Others will desert the nest and fail to bring off a single chick. Averaging results from a large number of eggs, it will usually be found that the incubators will hatch as many chicks as will the hens, and that they will demand less work on the part of the poultryman.

The writer has operated a great many distinct types of incubators in different sections of the country and under a wide range of conditions. Sometimes the hatches have been poor; at other times excellent. All in all, they have been satisfactory. As a result of this personal experience and of observation and reports of results secured by hundreds of practical poultrymen, the conclusion is forced that practically all of the well-known machines will hatch well when intelligently managed. Some seem to do better in certain sections of the country than others, evidently because they are better adapted to existing local conditions. Therefore, when purchasing an incubator, the beginner will do well to be guided largely by the experience of his successful neighbors and adopt that machine which has given the best results in his neighborhood. In passing, it might be added that this advice applies equally well to the selection of breeds of fowls, etc.

According to the heating system used, incubators may be classed as hot water or hot air machines. According to size, they are small—lamp incubators—or mammoth.

Both heating systems work well. It is merely a question of mechanical detail. The egg chambers in hot-water machines are kept at the proper temperature by radiation from pipes or tanks, in which the water circulates, or by a combination of radiation and convection, a current of air passing through the heater and thence into the egg chamber. Hot-air machines are heated by convection alone, or a combination of this and radiation from pipes through which pass the surplus heat from the lamps. All

mammoth machines, at least those of large capacity, are heated by hot water, since they are too large to make possible the uniform distribution of hot air through the various chambers or compartments.

Lamp machines are made in various sizes, ranging from fifty to 400 egg capacity. The mammoth incubators range in capacity from 1200 to 20,000 eggs. Some of the latter are built in sections, and these may be added from time to time as needed, like the well-known sectional bookcases.

Granting that all popular makes and types of incubators do good work when properly managed, the next step is to ascertain the fundamental principles underlying their successful operation.

First of all it must be fully appreciated that hatchable eggs are required. Not merely eggs, or even fertile eggs, but those which are strongly fertilized and capable of developing strong chicks. It not infrequently happens that eggs from certain

hens or flocks run high in fertility, but because the breeding stock is not right, or the eggs are too old or have been kept under wrong conditions, the germs are weak. From these one may expect nothing but poor hatches and chicks of inferior physical quality. It pays well, both in satisfaction and dollars, to select the breeders with greatest care and then feed and manage them in a way to insure eggs of the right kind. This point was fully dealt with in one of the recent articles in this series.

As a rule, poultry men prefer to locate their machines in cellars or basements. Not a few use a room in the dwelling for this purpose. The advantage of the former location may be summarized in a few words: There is little variation in temperature in any consecutive twenty-four-hour period, which insures steadiness in machine temperature and uniformity of ventilation. The

air in cellars and basements is likely to contain more moisture than that in the rooms of a heated house. This means better hatches, especially during the seasons when there is little rain and the atmosphere free from moisture.

But cellars are frequently poorly ventilated, especially near the floor, so that point the air that enters the machine is drawn into the heater. As will be shown further on, this is decidedly injurious to developing embryos. One or two machines may be safely operated in an ordinary cellar, but when many are placed there, sluggish air movement permits the accumulation of injurious quantities of the poisonous carbon dioxide thrown off by the lamps and by the eggs in process of hatching. This must be avoided, if uniformly successful results are desired, and usually the method of ventilation is provided which insures a constant drawing off of foul air from the floor level and an inflow of pure air to take its place.

A basement, three sides of which are a bank of earth and the fourth exposed to the floor level, is probably the best location for incubators. This possesses the advantages of the cellar, which are mentioned above, and also perfect ventilation. A door opening to the floor should be located in the exposed side, not only for convenience but to insure the necessary ventilation as well.

The floor should be of earth or concrete, preferably the latter because it may be easily kept clean and may be washed regularly during spells of hot, dry weather. Many operators prefer the earth floor. Either will do.

All windows should be so arranged as to permit of easy adjustment to meet weather conditions, and should be closed with wooden shutters or thick shades to exclude the sun.

The furnishings of the incubator should be simple and practical, and should include an egg tester, a high table of light weight mounted on casters, a sink or tub where the lamps may be cleaned and refilled, and a chest of drawers or cabinet containing trays in which the eggs for hatching may be kept. If possible, eggs should be stored in a separate room, but this plan is not adopted only on large plants. It is possible to store the supply of oil outside the room in which the machines are operated, though convenience in filling the lamps must not be sacrificed. A very good plan is to set the oil barrel outside on skids and run a supply pipe into the incubator room. This should be fitted with a faucet, at which the lamps are filled.

The egg tester may be of any form, but those equipped with acetylene gas lamps are best because of the penetrating qualities of the light from such sources. At the table or sink where the lamps are filled should be kept a small brush and sors and brush for trimming the wicks and cleaning the burners. When getting the machines ready for operation each season, regardless of whether they are old or new, each should be thoroughly tested before eggs are placed in them. First, it should be set absolutely level. Place a carpenter's level on the top, lengthwise and across, and block up the machine until it is perfectly level. This insures an even temperature in all parts of the egg tray, unless the heating system is faulty. Test the thermometer. These should change slightly with age, and one must be sure that they are accurate if the best results are demanded. See that the lamp burner is in perfect condition, wick tube free from deposits, working freely, no accumulation of dirt on the wick on the perforated disk, through which the air passes to the flame. Put in a new wick, and change this every time a new set of eggs is started. Put fresh burlap in the bottom of the nursery. This, too, should be changed each hatch. Disinfect the interior of the egg chamber and the egg trays by washing or scrubbing with some good disinfectant. This gets away with any possible danger from disease germs or injurious molds which may have been left in any way with dirty or

A New Utility Duck.

BY LOUIS PAUL GRAHAM.

It is rare that any fancier seeks to originate a new variety of ducks. Most of the breeders are satisfied to continue with one of the old-established varieties. Breeds which have been characteristic of certain countries for centuries and possessing varying utility qualities, combined with more or less beauty of plumage, have been selected and bred to meet the requirements of the market to which each breeder caters. A decade ago the late William Cook of Kent, England, famed as the originator of all the now popular Orpington fowls, spent much time in perfecting a new utility duck, one which would compare favorably as layers with the Peking, for weight and carcass with the Aylesbury and in addition possess a beautiful plumage which is a novelty for ducks—buff. In the course of his work he not only produced Buff Ducks, but good Blues as well, and both varieties are now largely bred, although the trend of public favor is toward the Buffs. There are two reasons for this. One is the novelty of buff coloration on ducks and the other is the remarkable similarity between the Blue Orpington duck and Blue Swedish duck, the latter a recognized utility duck native to parts of Russia, Scandinavia, Germany and Belgium.

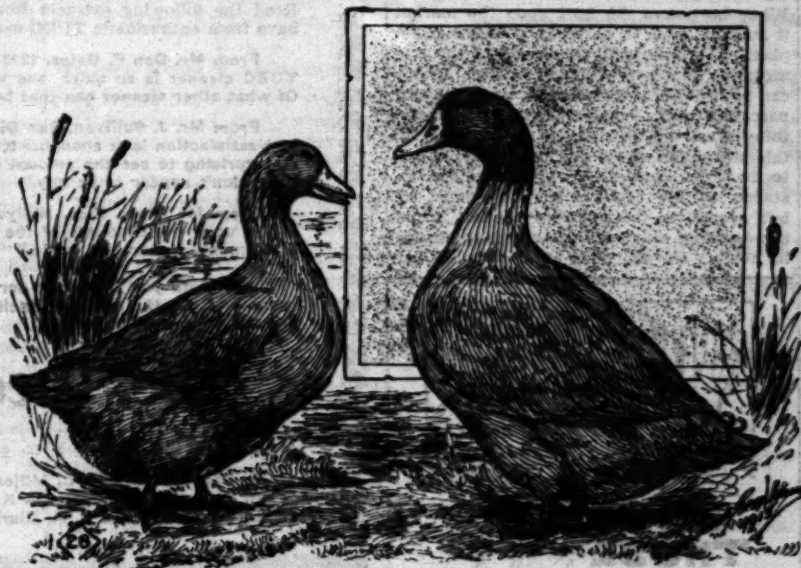
Mr. Cook attached the name of "Orpington" to these ducks of his origination, possibly for the reason that this is the name of his country place in England. This same fact determined the name of the popular English fowls which he originated prior to the ducks.

Buff Orpington ducks are gaining many friends among the duck breeders of America, and have become very strong in New Jersey and, curiously enough, in California.

Their breeders are very enthusiastic over their pronounced heavy-laying qualities and early maturity. One record from California shows that a flock of Buff Orpington ducks hatched February 6 commenced to lay June 28, less than sixteen weeks from hatching to laying maturity. Another record shows that two ducks laid 253 eggs in six months. This was an average of 129 apiece for the laying season, which is greatly in excess of the average duck's production of eggs.

The plumage of this variety is a beautiful soft buff over all, with the exception of the male, one characteristic of a Buff Orpington drake being a seal brown head several shades darker than the body color. The bills on both sexes are greenish yellow, inclined to brownish yellow in the duck.

The endeavor has been to breed only laying white eggs. To this end, the careful breeders are setting only the white eggs, and a few years of such care and selection is bound to produce the desired result. Greenish eggs will crop out, however, and the only way to weed out this taint is to follow the plan outlined above. The weights demanded on these ducks are six to seven pounds for males and five to six pounds for females. Their general shape is broad, deep and long. The body is carried somewhat horizontally, which is the recognized profitable utility-duck type.



BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS.

A new variety originated in England within the last ten years. Its originator planned a useful, early-maturing utility duck, producing a large number of white eggs every season, one which possessed in addition a handsome and noted new coloration of plumage. The entire plumage of both sexes is a soft cerise buff, excepting the head of the male, which is seal brown. The bills are greenish yellow on drakes, and brownish yellow on ducks. The legs are reddish orange, sometimes shaded with brown. Weights demanded are six to seven pounds for males and five to six pounds for females.

cubator.

air in cellars and basements is likely to contain more moisture than that in the dry rooms of a heated house. This seems to insure better hatches, especially during those seasons when there is little rain and the atmosphere free from moisture.

But cellars are frequently poorly ventilated, especially near the floor, at which point the air that enters the machine is drawn into the heater. As will be shown further on, this is decidedly injurious to the developing embryos. One or two machines may be safely operated in an ordinary cellar, but when many are placed therein the sluggish air movement permits the accumulation of injurious quantities of the poisonous carbon dioxide thrown off by the lamps and by the eggs in process of incubation. This must be avoided, if uniformly successful results are desired, and usually some method of ventilation is provided which insures a constant drawing off of foul air at the floor level and an inflow of pure air to take its place.

A basement, three sides of which are a bank of earth and the fourth exposed to the floor level, is probably the best location for incubators. This possesses the advantages of the cellar, which are mentioned above, and also perfect ventilation. A door opening to the floor should be located in the exposed side, not only for convenience but to insure the necessary ventilation as well.

The floor should be of earth or cement, preferably the latter because it may more easily be kept clean and may be wet down regularly during spells of hot, dry weather. Many operators prefer the earth floor. Either will do.

All windows should be so arranged as to permit of easy adjustment to meet any weather conditions, and should be fitted with wooden shutters or thick shades to exclude the sun.

The furnishings of the incubator cellar should be simple and practical, and should include an egg tester, a high table of light weight mounted on casters, a sink or tub, where the lamps may be cleaned and filled, and a chest of drawers or cabinet containing trays in which the eggs for hatching may be kept. If possible, eggs should be stored in a separate room, but this plan is usually adopted only on large plants. It is advisable to store the supply of oil outside the room in which the machines are operated, though convenience in filling the lamps must not be sacrificed. A very good plan is to set the oil barrel outside on skids and run a supply pipe into the incubator cellar. This should be fitted with a faucet, at which the lamps are filled.

The egg tester may be of any suitable form, but those equipped with electric or acetylene gas lamps are best because of the penetrating qualities of the light from such sources.

At the table or sink where the lamps are filled should be kept a small knife, wire and brush for trimming the wicks and cleaning the burners.

When getting the machines ready for operation each season, regardless of whether they are old or new, each should be thoroughly tested before eggs are placed in it.

First, it should be set absolutely level. Place a carpenter's level on the top, both lengthwise and across, and block up the legs until the machine is perfectly level. This insures an even temperature in all parts of the egg tray, unless the heating apparatus is faulty.

Test the thermometer. These frequently change slightly with age, and one must be sure that they are accurate if the best results are demanded.

See that the lamp burner is in perfect condition, wick tube free from dents, spinning freely, no accumulation of charcoal wick on the perforated disk, through which the air passes to the flame. Put in a new wick, and change this every time a new lot of eggs is started.

Put fresh burlap in the bottom of the nursery. This, too, should be changed at each hatch.

Disinfect the interior of the egg chamber and the egg trays by washing or spraying with some good disinfectant. This will get away with any possible danger from disease germs or injurious molds which might

in manner find lodgement within the incubator.

Light the lamp and heat up the machine a day or two before the eggs are to be started, so that the regulator works freely and effectively. This may be tested by heating the machine up to the desired temperature and ascertaining if it runs steadily at that point. Then open the door and permit the chamber to cool off, observing the action of the regulator. Again close the door and permit the heat to rise to the proper degree, at which point it should remain. If the regulator fails to act quickly when the temperature is changed, it requires adjustment.

The eggs may be placed in the machine as soon as it is running steadily. Put them in early in the morning in order that the incubator may be watched while the eggs are hatching up. The eggs will be raised to the proper temperature in a few hours, and if this is maintained steadily for a short time the operator need have no further concern on this point.

Lamps should be filled in the afternoon. On a poultry farm a convenient time is usually just before the afternoon feeding. Lamps filled at this time the lamps have a chance of "cut up" if they are going to, before the operator retires for the night, and will have freshly trimmed wicks and full oil tanks to carry them through the night hours when they are not under observation.

The three factors essential to successful hatching are temperature, ventilation and humidity. All good incubators automatically regulate the former to a fraction of a degree. The temperature of the egg chamber is regulated by a hanging thermometer with its bulb two inches above the bottom of the tray should average 103 degrees during the first week of incubation, running up to 104 or 105 degrees at the time of hatching. Some operators run their machines at 103 degrees during the entire period. Others prefer to have a temperature of 103½ degrees during the first week, 103 during the second and 103½ during the third week. This method will give satisfactory results if the other conditions are right.

Humidity is needed, but this is hard to regulate accurately, as it depends so largely on the relative temperatures of the incubator and that of the room in which it is placed.

The temperature of the egg chamber remains constant, that of the room varies. Under such conditions the movement of the air through the machine will vary also. If it is too sluggish the developing embryos will receive a sufficient amount of oxygen. If it is too rapid, the eggs "dry down" too much, and the evaporation of their water content may be determined by watching the condensation of the air chamber in the egg. Experienced operators at a glance whether conditions are right or not. The amateur will do well to watch the normal development of the air in the incubator watching it in a number of places indicated under hens.

Mostly associated with the factor of ventilation is that of moisture. For best results the air entering the machine should contain a certain amount of humidity, otherwise the contents of the eggs will evaporate rapidly. The lack of this may be remedied to a certain extent by sprinkling the floor of the incubator room or by placing wet sponges, etc., in the egg chamber. If the air cell fails to develop, enough more ventilation should be provided. One may obtain from incubator manufacturers an inexpensive little instrument called the hygrometer, which approximately indicates the degree of humidity in the incubator, and which will serve as a guide to proper regulation.

After placing eggs in the egg chamber they should be left undisturbed for thirty-six to forty-eight hours and then turned. The method of turning them is simply to roll them gently about the tray. It is not necessary to turn them exactly half way over, as some beginners suppose. They may be turned about and change their positions.

The turning should be done every twelve hours until the first eggs pip, usually at the end of the nineteenth day, when it is discontinued.

Turning should be done at the end of the nineteenth day, when all infertile eggs and dead germs are removed. About the twentieth day it should be repeated, turning but eggs containing live germs.

Eggs should never be turned or handled in any way with dirty or oily hands. They

should be handled carefully at all times, avoiding jars or jolts, which injure the embryos. Keep the machine clean. Watch the regulation and the development of the air cells. Keep the lamps filled and carefully trimmed. Use none but good eggs. Follow the manufacturer's directions for special management of a given type of machine. Study your local conditions, and apply common sense to the problem at hand. Then you may confidently expect to succeed.

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Scratchings



[Des Moines Register and Leader:] By the proper adjustment of his feed boxes F. Warren Sumner of Elizabeth, N. J., feeds his young chicks every forty-five minutes throughout the day. The amount of each meal is regulated by the age and conditions of the chicks, and upon this point considerable judgment must be exercised. The usual plan is to give small amounts the fore part of the day, with heavy meals in the late afternoon, thus insuring full crops before the chicks retire to their hovers for the night.

[Philadelphia Record:] That breeding alone from the best layers does not insure uniform heavy production in all cases is not strange, because there are other things to be taken into consideration. There is an underlying cause; a cause for some hens of the same strain being prolific while others are not. That cause is in the life germ. The eggs which the heavy-laying hen lays must be filled with the life germs in order to produce prolific offspring. That is, a hen must not only be a good layer, but she must have the power of transmitting this trait to her offspring. This is a factor in breeding that we must consider—the transmitting power of the parents. We have noticed both in stock and poultry breeding that some fine individuals, both male and female, do not have the power of transmitting their qualities to the offspring. Still, to produce heavy layers we must breed from heavy layers. There is no other course to follow.

[New York Sun:] Bran is one of the best foods the laying stock can have. Being rich in protein it helps the hens to digest the other foods. It is also one of the best preventatives against diarrhea. Always keep a hopper full hanging in the house or run, so that the birds can help themselves as required. Bran is equally good for the young stock, as it is one of the best bone-forming materials obtainable. It is wonderful how quick the chicks take to it.

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[New York Sun.] Beginners in the poultry business are likely to neglect their stock during the time they are not yielding returns and often fail to figure the future consequences. Such beginners cannot be successful in the poultry business. Constant care, good feeding and fresh water are absolutely necessary at all times. This holds good from the time the chicks are hatched until they go into the laying house.

[Philadelphia Record:] Inbreeding is nature's way of building up and maintaining pure races. It has been practiced to produce every breed in the standard, and no bird that ever won a prize at a poultry show was ever produced without inbreeding to some extent. If inbreeding is necessary to produce outward conformation and feather, why is it not necessary to produce or intensify internal qualities? It is just as certain to do this as the sun is to rise. There is but one way to intensify any character, be it form, feather or egg production, and that is by inbreeding. The danger from inbreeding lies in selection.

[Tit-Bits:] The glasses we now know as tumblers differ widely from the drinking vessel to which the name was first applied. These appear to have been of metal or wood, and from their peculiar shape seem to have served as perpetual reminders to pass the bottle.

One authority says they were called "tumblers" because they could not be set down, except on the side when empty; and another derives their name from their original shape, rounded at the bottom, so that they tumbled over unless they were carefully set down.

Tumblers were probably introduced into England from Germany, for goblets of wood, rounded at the base, so that they readily tumble over, are still made in that country, and often bear an inscription, which may be translated:

Lay me down when empty,
I'll stand again when full.

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No home too small to participate in its benefits. No building too large to light well and economically. Safer than city gas, brighter than electricity, cheaper than either. Ready at all hours—by just turning a key. Doesn't that sound good to you?

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Physiological and Psychological

By Edward B. Warman, A.M.

Plain Truths
and Simple.

Motto:
Take care of your health now and trust God for the future. Be not guilty of the blasphemy of asking Him to take care of you while you sleep with your windows tight down, or eat chicken salad at 11 o'clock at night, or sit down on a cake of ice to cool off. Be prudent and then be confident.—[Talmage.]

Health versus Wealth.

MANY there are who in the first thirty years of their life waste health in seeking wealth; then in the next thirty years waste wealth seeking health.

Such persons, after so protracted a period of work and no recreation, seldom find what they are looking for, as they have undermined their constitutions almost beyond repair.

Apropos to this thought ex-President Taft, in a recent speech, said: "In my father's time he, though a hard-working lawyer, thought that two week's vacation was ample time during the year, and when I came to the bar he suggested that if I stayed at home in the summer months I would make a good deal more money than if I went away. But the American people have found that there is such a thing as exhausting the capital of one's health and constitution, and that two or three months' vacation, after the hard and nervous strain to which one is subjected in the autumn and spring, is necessary. Justice Strong of the Supreme Bench, who lived to be 88 or 89, told me it was a part of his life to take sixty days each year out in the woods from the people, exercising and living in the open air and to that he attributed his long life."

Uncle Walt, well known as "The Poet Philosopher," tells us in his quaint way of the poor man (with health) sawing wood in the yard of the rich man (without health) and he sizes up the situation of the two men in this manner.

(The man of health.)
"I have health and strength, he said,
And I'll make the bucksaw hum;
There's a Providence o'erhead—
Better things will surely come."

(The man of wealth.)
"I would give a million bones
If I just knew how to sing
In that fellow's joyous tones
As he saws the wood, by jing!"

(The wise conclusion.)
"And if you have strength and health
Do not for vast riches sigh;
There are things that Croesus's wealth
Cannot for a moment buy."

In the foregoing excerpt from one of Uncle Walt's philosophical sayings there is more of truth than poetry and a hint to the wise is sufficient.

A Conundrum.

WHY is Dr. Woods Hutchinson like the smallpox? This may seem so far-fetched that I shall have to supply my own answer, which is: You never can tell when or where he will break out.

What do you think of this kind of palaver to tickle the injudicious, unthinking public who are already carrying around a diseased body as the result of food-poisoning—overeating?

"We don't believe any more in the dangers of overeating—undereating is the thing to be guarded against." This wonderful inspiration broke out at a city club luncheon at St. Louis.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat facetiously remarks on this erratic outburst: "That theory and practice go hand in hand with the iconoclastic physician was demonstrated during a luncheon at which the doctor proved himself a worthy-trencher-man."

I may add to this that the doctor also demonstrated—some months ago—the error and folly of his teachings when instead of filling his engagement to lecture he filled a cot at a sanatorium. One thing sure, it was not because he was "underfed."

The doctor contradicts himself. A short time ago he said: "Plenty of pie is great, but bakery kinds are best." But now he says: "The kinds of foods that mother used to cook are the proper fuel for staking the human engine." To this it may truly be said, "Consistency, thou art a jewel," but thy name is not Hutchinson.

He further says: "Meat, potatoes, bread, butter, buckwheat cakes, pie, cake, sau-

sages, coffee with real cream—these are the things which furnish a rich and abundant diet calculated to increase human efficiency to its utmost."

This is not all he said at the luncheon, but it is enough and more than enough, because no dietitian would indorse it in its entirety. It would scarcely be worth contradicting were it not so misleading to the average public. Instead of saying "these are the things which furnish a rich and abundant diet," he could have said with more truth: "these are the things which furnish a rich and abundant" harvest for the doctors.

Apropos to this subject The Hygienist of Denver, says: "The body requires a certain amount of food, which amount varies with the individual and his environments. The individual problem for each of us is to find out what this amount is and to adhere to it rigidly. To take more food than the body requires is always to build disease in some form. The man who overeats is trying to crowd two gallons of water in a one-gallon bucket."

The illustrations to which he (Dr. Hutchinson) refers, with the endeavor to prove the correctness of his theories are, in every case, those doing heavy construction work such as is required of the "coolies and other low-class workers" in the building of the Panama Canal; but such a diet would very quickly cut short the efficiency of one in sedentary employment. Were he to discriminate in this regard his fallacious teachings—as they now stand—would not prove so harmful to a large class of people who are "between the devil and the deep blue sea," not knowing what to do amid so many contradictory opinions. My advice is—avoid the iconoclast in every walk of life.

Two Sides of a Question.

SHORT time ago there appeared an article on Bathing and Fatigue in which Dr. Anna M. Galbraith was taken to task for advising that one should never take a cold bath when fatigued. Dr. Galbraith was right and all sound reasoning is on her side. Let us look at both sides a moment. The writer of the article said: "Without seeking to discredit any statement made by so able a physician, it is nevertheless necessary to say that a cold water bath is one of the most powerful antidotes to fatigue."

I will admit it is a powerful antidote to a lazy person with latent energy that needs arousing, but it is not a fit antidote for one who is fatigued. To give a cold-water bath to one who is fatigued is whipping up the jaded horse that has well-nigh reached his limit of endurance.

The writer further states: "When you come home tired out and wish to recuperate quickly for some further effort, plunge into a cold bath and dry yourself quickly, so that the warm blood reacts through your body. You will feel yourself made over, will experience a healthful stimulation which leaves no injurious or debilitating after effects."

When one is "worn out" he does not possess the necessary vitality to "recuperate quickly." When one is "worn-out" he hasn't the wherewithal to recuperate. When a man's bank account is depleted he is not in a condition, financially, to give a large sum of money to charity. As a rule man should be able to live on the accumulated interest of his physical well-being without so much as touching the capital, but when a man is "worn-out" he has not only used the interest but has over-drawn on his account and if he takes a cold plunge under those conditions, nature is quite likely to notify him to the effect that there are "no funds."

If a man is "worn-out" mentally and the physical is in good condition otherwise, a cold plunge will benefit him by relieving the overcharged blood vessels of the brain. His brain does not need stimulation (it has had too much already) but it needs rest, and the activity of the body will give it; but when the body is "worn-out" it, too, needs rest, not increased activity. Therefore, I fully agree with Dr. Galbraith that "one should never take a cold bath when fatigued."

The Vocal Resonator.

IN THE articles that have previously appeared on vocal physiology and kindred subjects no notice appeared regarding the pharyngeal cavity. This was not purposely omitted but was unavoidably crowded out. A full description of the larynx was given but no mention of the space above the larynx—a very important consideration as regards the human voice, as it is the seat of resonance. All resonance is the reinforcement of sound by cavities.

The reinforcement of sound by cavities may be illustrated by striking a tuning fork and while the tines are vibrating and setting the air in motion, if you had a row of bottles, same size, each partially filled with water, but each with a different quantity, and you passed the fork over the bottles, the vibrations would be reinforced in quantity and quality as to the size of the cavity—thus illustrating resonance.

When you place a sea-shell to your ear, you do not hear the sound of the waves of the ocean as some suppose (and as I was taught as a child) but you hear the result of the waves of sound that are reverberating in the cavities of the shell—the more noise, the greater the resonance.

Against the hard palate, just back and above the upper front teeth, is the reception-room of the voice. Vibration is produced when the vocal current strikes this reception-room, but no resonance is produced until it returns to the pharyngeal cavity whence the reverberation takes place. The more complete the opening of the pharyngeal cavity the purer the tone and the greater the volume. It is not sufficient that the mouth be well opened—it is sometimes opened so wide that it narrows the pharyngeal cavity. The reverberation should be complete and uninterrupted. Any vocal artist can demonstrate this in five minutes.

The Control of the Emotions.

IT IS said that it has been scientifically proved that the solar plexus, or so-called abdominal brain, controls the emotional nature of man. It therefore resolves itself into the fact that perfect control of self means a control of that agency. There is nothing new in this thought, there is nothing new in any thought, there is nothing new under the sun. So-called "new thought" is the old thought Burbanked and universally applied. What was done a thousand and more years ago by some prophet or seer, here and there, is now being done by everybody.

This solar plexus is located at or just back of the pit of the stomach and consists of a mass of nerve substance from which nerve fibers radiate to various parts of the system. After the fight at Carson City, Nev., "Gentleman Jim," could tell you exactly as to its location and Fitzsimmons knew enough of anatomy to find it and to prove that it is, indeed, the seat of the emotions.

"Just How to Awake the Solar Plexus" is the catchy title of a brochure issued by "The Elizabeth Towne Company, Holyoke, Mass. (25 cents.) And you may rest assured "Elizabeth" can tell you "just how," and can tell you in a way that is not only interesting but purely practical; that which you can use in your every-day life. How often in a business deal or in social affairs you are called upon to control your emotions, and fortunate is the man or woman who can do so at will. And Elizabeth says: "Anybody can learn self-control who really wants to. And when he really wants to be will. Before we understand and take command of ourselves, every thought passing through the mind either expands or contracts the solar center of our being. As long as a man prefers to let his solar plexus flop around like a weather-cock on a squally day, registering all the silly, thoughtless or malicious things his neighbors may say, why just let him flop. He will get tired of such buffeting by and by and begin to control himself and his 'feelings.' Nobody can do it for him."

Isn't this thought worth culling? "By practice, you can teach your solar center to radiate good will, no matter what is happening outside of you or within, or how much your thought may be occupied with other things. You may gain such control

that anger, resentment, blood, shame, meanness and fear will be as foreign to you as are the awkward motions you used to make when you were first learning to walk."

And here's another just as good. "I will tell you some of the changes this power of self-control made in me. I used to be very 'sensitive,' so much so that I did not know my own mind more than half the time, and I was always getting my feelings hurt—though I was generally too good to show it. I tried desperately to control my feelings and keep from being hurt, but success did not crown my efforts. I was perched upon my banner. At last I gave up tired of cooing my feelings and with righteous indignation I told them to hang on feeling hurt till they got tired and said that they would receive no more attention from me. They did get tired and quit."

Here is a gem: "It is the conquest of one's own radiations of life or good that hurts him, not the thing that was or is done; therefore he hurts himself. I made this discovery by actual experiment and have demonstrated the fact that no body on earth has the power to hurt his feelings."

Here's a thought that is especially applicable to the negative person: "If the radiation from the solar plexus is positive enough, the influence of another person cannot disturb its steady, harmonious vibration in the least. And a person who is positively radiant yields no human power for good to those less positive than himself. His presence alone, without a spoken word or even a definitely thought, stills the troubled mind of whom he comes in contact."

Is this not working for—all of this Dr. Elizabeth promises:—"If you will practice faithfully for one short month you will be thoroughly convinced. You will be a creature, sorrow and melancholy, less and fighting will have ceased forever. Your ambition, power, joy will have grown in their place; your shrunken and bent back will have straightened up; you will walk with a curve extra in the small of your back, instead of with one curve at the shoulders, such as you had when you were a monkey; you will walk with a spring in the ball of the foot, instead of coming down on your heels or shuffling along any way; your eyes will be bright and clear, and ready to look kindly into every pair of eyes; your mouth will be straight instead of drooping at the corners as in the wailing days, and your lips will be soft and sweet to kiss; your skin will be healthy and clear, and your voice will ring out like bells over quiet waters instead of being smothered in your throat and choked with whines or snarls as of old; in short, you will be a new being, born again of the 'spirit' and ready to live and love and do."

I have given thus much space to this bouquet of thoughts because the publisher thereof is so pure and sweet and powerful, and because I have adopted it with the world to know there is such a such, there is room for such and there is reaching out for just such help that enable one to heal his wounds and to prevent making others. Learn, then, to know your own counsel and conserve your energies that you may be both a blessing and a power in the world.

Measurements of Venus de Milo.
AS THE promised measurements of Venus de Milo referred to in a previous article were crowded out for want of space, I give herewith, in response to the requests, what are said to be the exact proportions. It will be noticed, however, that only four measurements are given—length of forearm and upper arm—while the should be if the arms were raised to the thigh and neck. The figures that are given do not correspond with those usually given under "Average Measurements of Venus de Milo."

Weight, 149 pounds; height, 5 feet 10 inches; waist, 26 inches; hips, 36 inches. Vigorously yours, EDWARD B. WARMAN.

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Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM WEBER

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"This Human Body" page

of January 21, 1906.

Weekly.]

idoscope.

Home, Sweet Home"

For Wife and Mother.
For Daughter and Maid.

was vastly more interested in the person as a sweet girl, who married off to somebody's home, to be and to become the mother of a family. Socrates may have guessed something of my thought, for present dramatic tones and the sophisms into nothingness, and almost before we knew it the high priestess was tearing away like a real woman about marriage, clothes and other feminine matters. And presently drawing a letter from her bosom, she threw herself on her knees before me and begged out a real human advice and comfort from a human hand. She was a real woman, and I became friends after that—but she was off when we were together.

All of this is not to discredit "Thought"—no indeed. The writer new-thoughter from the core out, we get down to real thought dynamics. Safe to say that the world could be civilized by them if we thoroughly understood them. But if used in the wrong way, they are sure to act as a hindrance. Let us by all means get the wrong thinking out of our heads. But as we abhor a vacuum, let us get right thinking in, and leave no space for disease, death. Peace, purity, perfection, perity are good words with which to lure for in their wake comes dancing scattering roses—Joy, a really human with red human lips, but a divine in her eyes.

The Honeymooners' Garden.

When you build a home for your dear young honeymooners, be sure to have a garden, and don't hire some one to garden for you. The garden must be your own devoted hands. A garden is a great and good use aside from flowers or toothsome young ones. It beats a swearing-room for low for venting your temper, and deal more harmless than breaking making your nose red with having to think how much nicer and how gently it will be, Mr. Honeymooner to go out and sink your spade into the soil with a telling blow, to turn the soil into a garden. The garden is a wife over the butcher's bill when she will beat you out with a bit of anything. And when the little does his first creeping, how cute is he, tearing up the pea garden that he labored so patiently over, and feel that he is not hurting his precious little by swallowing daddy's collar button. And when you once start the Daddy Honeymooner, don't tire of soon as the fad wears out, and do all of the work ever thereafter. Drive her to a continuous performance of the garden. (Turkey.) To honeymoon fall clear out of the garden. (Bat.) A bit of wood.

Impeachment of the "Neven."

If you are an invalid don't make mind never to marry, and never to a parent. Make up your mind to do it; then marry, and have a kiddle.

If you have done some person, stated wrong and are ashamed about it, instead of sneaking away and swearing never to do it, and apologizing, and do your best things right. You will regain respect, and probably the respect of party wronged.

To swear never to forgive and done to yourself, and to rest in a coin, is going to involve a tremendous amount of time and energy in trying to one else down, and you may even be buried in the ruins, while you are building yourself up.

When you swear never to touch a drop—never, "so help me," and the little bracer, better carry your in a sling. Why? You'll find in the Bible.

HOUSEHOLD AND MISTRESS.

[Chicago Record-Herald:] The great secret of housekeeping is that they don't. Housekeeping is really the most important of all occupations. It perfectly should be the aim of every woman who pretends to care for her home when furnishing their homes. To purchase the essentials for the fast-catchers we would hear complaints about dust. When you add a silk mantle scarf to the of your parlor buy a fireless cooking machine or a vacuum cleaner. These labor-saving devices are important parts in securing a more comfortable home.

One of the most dreaded duties of a woman is to reason it out. If a properly managed there is no need to be a maid. I have a friend who discharges three maids and is now doing her work with ease.

EVENINGS AT HOME.

[Boston:] We are all more or less of the value, and indeed the of furnishing books to all children of making it possible for them to have good pictures. We are apt to regard music as something that is only for the exceptional child who shows signs of being a "musical."

It is in fancy that costly toys and concerts are the only things that children. Some of the world is so simple that the child who plays the piano at all can play it himself. As for the child who can hear in church, a child can hear in church.

[Boston:] Cut bluebirds from the sky and write one question on the end of each, numbering them. Give each a slip of paper, pass the birds to the children, and have them write down opposite the numbers what they find the bird: (Kite.) 2. What is it playing? (Swallow.) 3. What is it doing? (Owl.) 4. What is it doing? (Parrot.) 5. What is it doing? (Goose.) 6. What is it doing? (Crane.) 7. What is it doing? (Turkey.) 8. What is it doing? (Bat.) 9. What is it doing? (Sparrow.)

THE FAMILY PURSE.

[Boston:] Household economy is a wholly in careful buying. It is a supplement to good buying. It should be turned cut side by side to prevent drying out. The piece of left-shoulder should be kept in tin, which will retain moisture if stored in a tin.

To clean white marble put a lump of soda about the size of an egg into a pot containing half a pint of water and a tablespoonful of soft soap. Stand this pot in a pan of boiling water on the fire till the mixture boils. While it is hot paint it on the marble. Leave it for a day or two and then wash it off with warm water and a clean flannel.

IN THE LAUNDRY.

[Chicago Record-Herald:] In the pile of table linen we may group all tablecloths, luncheon cloths, doilies (without colored embroidery) tray cloths and napkins. Clothes

THE FAMILY MARKET BASKET

Something About Cuts.

[Chicago Record-Herald:] The cheaper cuts of meat, whether beef, mutton or veal, are usually from the fore quarter, although the round and flank steak are also good and cheap. Chops of mutton and veal and porterhouse steaks and rib roasts are considered the best cuts and are therefore the most expensive, though they are no more nutritious than the round steak and the still cheaper shoulder cuts. It is a nice question as to whether the cuts that require long cooking are cheaper in the end than the higher-priced cuts that cook in a few minutes, when a gas stove is used. But with a fireless cooker or a coal range the cheaper cuts are really cheaper and quite as good when well cooked and seasoned.

Learning to Select.

The best way to find out comparative costs is to take your market man into your confidence, get him to show you the different cuts and tell you for what each piece is best used, always remembering that rib roast at 30 cents a pound is much more than twice the cost of pot roast at 15 cents a pound on account of the amount of bone it contains. A pot roast at 35 cents really contains more actual meat than a rib roast at \$1. Veal cutlets are usually from 3 to 5 cents a pound more than chops, yet are cheaper, as the proportion of waste is so much less.

THE HEALTHFUL LARDER.

What to Keep in Quantities.

[Washington Star:] Buying in quantity always pays, but in this era of the food maggot and other household pests it is advisable to select carefully the line of goods to buy in quantity. Sugar, soap, starch, cleaning powders, canned goods of all kinds, apples and oranges bought by the box, potatoes, dried onions, rice and beans by the sack, represent much less of an outlay than when bought by the pound, but dried fruits had better be bought in smaller quantities, while the fresher the breakfast foods, flour of all kinds, and meal, the better the cook's appetite. If one can buy certain food directly from the grower, a still greater saving is made.

Seasonable Edibles.

Advantageous purchases may often be made on Saturday or before a holiday. A fruit dealer or a vendor at the door will sell very cheaply in order to get rid of his stock. Buying out of season is an expensive luxury. Strawberries may be on the market in December, or apples in May, but they lack the flavor of those grown in season, and the cravings of the system would be better satisfied with rhubarb or oranges.

HOUSEHOLD CLEANSING.

Polishing Furniture and Metal.

[Christian Science Monitor:] Cut off the feet of old stockings and then sew two leg parts together to use as rubbers. These will answer the purpose of excellent house flannels and useful polishers for furniture, etc. The cut-off feet are good for applying beeswax and turpentine and other polishes to wood and metal.

To Clean Painted Walls.

To clean painted walls dissolve two ounces of borax in two quarts of water and add one tablespoonful of ammonia. Use half this quantity to each bucket of water; do not use soap. Wash a small amount of the paint at a time and rub dry with a clean cloth.

Cleaning Marble.

To clean white marble put a lump of soda about the size of an egg into a pot containing half a pint of water and a tablespoonful of soft soap. Stand this pot in a pan of boiling water on the fire till the mixture boils. While it is hot paint it on the marble. Leave it for a day or two and then wash it off with warm water and a clean flannel.

TO WASH TABLE LINEN.

[Chicago Record-Herald:] In the pile of table linen we may group all tablecloths, luncheon cloths, doilies (without colored embroidery) tray cloths and napkins. Clothes

of this type would never be considered dirty. They are either mused or stained, but the actual soil is easily and quickly removed. Table linen, for this reason, is most often washed first, because it can be quickly put on the line and be drying while the laundress proceeds to more difficult groups.

Starching has not been mentioned in connection with table linen because fine damask, if sufficiently damp and ironed until dry, will have all the dressing that good table linen for well-appointed tables requires. Starching would make cheaper quality linen have some of the glaze of the better quality.

Proper Way to Iron It.

Before ironing a tablecloth pull the cloth straight in order to make the edges and corners even. It should be ironed with a heavy iron, preferably on a large table, where free space makes it possible to have a large surface exposed without the necessity of constantly shifting the material. Always iron the linen half-dry on the wrong side and entirely dry on the right to prevent musing while folding. Tablecloths should be folded in half lengthwise, then in quarters lengthwise. These creases, thus made, may be pressed with the iron. The cross-folds are usually not ironed, so that they will not be specially pronounced when the cloth is spread on the table.

THE RESTFUL LIVING-ROOM.

Harmony in Colors.

[Washington Star:] A room is really a picture, or at least it should be composed with due regard to its esthetic possibilities. The walls are the background of which doors and windows are a part. The furniture is in the middle distance and the family furnishes the foreground.

It is evident that if the wall paper is figured conventional designs are always best and the designs should be worked out in varying tones of the dominant color. This dominant color may be any that lends itself charmingly to interior decoration. It should be soft, rich and beautiful in its varying shades.

It is not enough that it should blend with carpets and curtains or contrast harmoniously with them. It should be favorable as a background to the persons who make the main part of the picture, it should bring out the flesh tones, or at least not spoil them, and it should not clash with the colors of the garments worn by those who pass their time within the four walls of the room. Moreover, it should simplify the lighting problems, whether the position of windows or the effect of electric lamps is taken into consideration.



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NEWEST INVENTION—METAL BATH SPRAY. Produces 75 tiny sprays of water. Fits any bath tub faucet. It cannot wet your hair, unless you so desire for shampooing. It can be used for Violet-Perfumed, Medicated and Salt Spray Baths. It can be carried in pocket while traveling. Weight but two ounces. Lasts a life time.

Every Woman and Man Wants One

The Venus Bath Spray will come to you, price complete, only \$1. Perfumed Violet Medicated Tablets, 50 in box, 50c. Send postal, free sample Violet Tablets, prepaid to any address. Free Demonstration Belvedere Hotel.

VENUS BATH SPRAY CO.
535 W. Third St., Los Angeles, Cal.

HEARTSEASE.

Truth-Speaking.

[Home Progress:] Truth-speaking is normal. When the truth is not spoken, an abnormal condition is to be sought as the cause. Somewhere, the conditions are not the simple, honest conditions which should characterize a home. The cause may be one thing, or it may be another. It must be removed. When the cause is found and banished, time and patience and love will do their work, and the tongue will return to its stable condition and the truth will again be told.

Show Him the Road to Home.

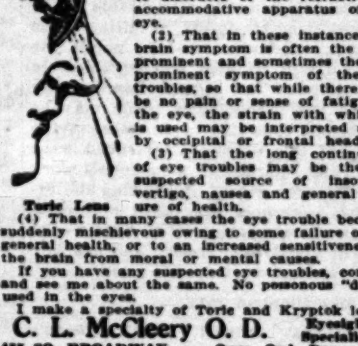
Don't care how the world is rollin',
Wherever your steps may roam,
If ever you meet
With Happiness sweet,
Show him the road to Home!

Show him the road to Home
Where the honey's in the comb,
If ever you meet with Happiness
Show him the road to Home.

Wherever the Home-lights twinkle,
In cabin or shining dome,
If Happiness stands
With outstretched hands,
Show him the road to Home.

Show him the road to Home,
No more in the dark to roam;
If ever you meet with Happiness,
Show him the road to Home!
—[Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.]

(Brief Suggestions Invited from Practical Housekeepers.)



The Eyes And Health
A scientific study of the connection between eye strain and health has proved:
(1) That there are many headaches which are due indirectly to disorders of the refractive or accommodative apparatus of the eye.
(2) That in these instances the brain symptom is often the most prominent and sometimes the sole prominent symptom of the eye troubles, so that while there may be no pain or sense of fatigue in the eye, the strain with which it is used may be interpreted solely by occipital or frontal headache.
(3) That the long continuance of eye troubles may be the unsuspected source of insomnia, vertigo, nausea and general failure of health.
(4) That in many cases the eye trouble becomes suddenly mischievous owing to some failure of the general health, or to an increased sensitiveness of the brain from moral or mental causes.
If you have any suspected eye troubles, come in and see me about the same. No poisonous "drops" used in the eyes.
I make a specialty of Toric and Kryptok lenses.
C. L. McCleery O. D.
Specialist.
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Chiropody by Graduate Foot Specialists

Painless Treatments for removing Corns, treating Bunions, Ingrown Nails, etc. Medical Massage for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Chronic Constipation, Nervous Disorder, etc. General Massage for Tired, Run-Down People; also Electrical, Vibratory and Scalp Treatments. Our Students are not allowed to wait on the public, but get their clinical experience on free subjects. Consultation Free. **THE CALIFORNIA SCHOOL OF MASSAGE, INC.** Phone F1101. Upstairs, 347 SO. BROADWAY.

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It sparkles and foams like champagne. Drink the most radio-active curative mineral water. It keeps you young, purifies blood, revivifies, rejuvenates your whole body. HOT BATHS cure rheumatism, colds, asthma, poor circulation, paralysis, diabetes, stomach, liver, kidney, bladder, blood, Bright's nervous and female troubles. Makes skin velvety, hair silken. Physician in charge. Send for booklet. Water delivered. Take Melrose ave. cars direct to springs.

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ODDITIES.

Deterrent Result of Bad Teeth.

During the academic year of 1910-1911 a squad of twenty-seven girls and boys in Marion School, Cleveland, were used to determine the effect of good and bad teeth conditions. Each one of the number was suffering from disorders of the teeth and gums and an unhygienic condition of the oral cavity. During the first few months of the experimental year these pupils had their teeth polished and repaired, and their gums hardened. They were taught how to brush their teeth and gums properly, and how to chew their food. At two sittings before treatment began they were given five psychological tests, namely: tests of capacity to memorize three-place digits, of rapidity of writing free word associates opposite supplied antecedents, of ability to add columns of ten one-place digits, to write antonyms opposite a series of supplied words, and to draw a stroke through the "A's" which were distributed promiscuously in successive lines of capitals. The medians of the scores in the two series of tests before treatment were used as the normal or comparative standards of performance. During the course of the treatment, and after its termination, these five tests, somewhat modified but nevertheless uniform in difficulty, were given under the same experimental conditions in four successive sittings. The difference between the median scores in the first two and the median scores in the last four sittings (or the last two may be used) thus represents the index of improvement.

The amounts of average improvement were as follows: in ability to memorize, 19 per cent; in spontaneous association, 42 per cent; in adding, 35 per cent; in associating antonyms, 129 per cent; and in the capacity to perceive, attend and react, as determined by the "A" test, 60 per cent. The median improvement for all tests thus amounts to 57 per cent, truly a significant gain. Even if it be conceded that only one-half of the gain is solely attributable to the heightened mental ability resulting from the physical improvement of the pupils, the gain would still be very considerable. In corroboration of the mental improvement shown by the psychological tests may be mentioned the following facts. Most of the members of this experimental squad were pedagogically retarded in their school work from one to four years. But during the experimental year only one failed of promotion, while six completed thirty-eight weeks of work in twenty-four weeks, and one boy did two years of work in one year.

Woman Has Right to Talk.

[Minneapolis Journal:] A woman's right to talk so long as she wishes was upheld in the St. Louis probate court by Judge Holt Camp, who refused to compel Miss Minnie Wagner to answer categorically a question asked by Attorney Carl Otto. Miss Wagner, who is executrix of the estate of her father, Melchior Wagner, was being questioned as to the ownership of \$500, and to many of Otto's questions she entered into long explanations. Finally the attorney protested.

"Your Honor," he exclaimed, "these questions can be answered by simply 'yes' or 'no,' and I object to this witness talking so much."

"If you can stop a woman from talking before she is ready, it's more than this court can do, and we are not going to try it, either," the judge said. "Proceed with the examination and let the witness answer the questions fully."

Must Keep His Silent Wife.

[St. Louis Globe Democrat:] In denying Thomas Woodridge, 66 years old, a decree of divorce from his wife, Mary Woodridge, 61, this afternoon, Judge Arch Johnson at Springfield, Mo., decided that the fact that a wife has not spoken to her husband in five years though they have lived in the same house all that time does not constitute grounds for a legal separation.

Woodridge testified that though he had eaten at the same table with his wife daily and was constantly thrown in contact with her, she had never spoken to him in the last five years. The couple have been married thirty-nine years.

Cure for Infantile Paralysis.

[Chicago Record-Herald:] Dr. Roy Bernard of No. 4721 Champlain avenue, who announced two weeks ago that he had discovered a positive cure for infantile paralysis, made public his methods and won the indorsement of a group of Chicago physicians at Lakeside Hospital.

Exclamations of wonder by the witnessing doctors followed the clinic. They expressed their belief that Dr. Bernard has found the cure which has baffled science and in the pursuit of which the Rockefeller Institute and many other colleges of medical research have spent years of study.

Two little boys, one 2 years of age and the other 3 years, were the patients at the clinic. Both had been cured by the physician; one had suffered entire paralysis of the right limb and the other was paralyzed in both limbs.

When not stripping off their jackets to permit the physician to swing them through the air, his arms under their arm pits and hands pressing the ninth, tenth and eleventh dorsal vertebrae of their spines, the little boys ran about the room as any other normal little boys would, and sat in their mother's laps and nodded sleepily.

Dr. Bernard explained that by applying this pressure he caused an extension of the twelfth dorsal vertebrae, the largest part of the enlargement of the spinal cord.

For the enlightenment of laymen present he explained that this simply enhanced circulation in the diseased parts and permitted nature to effect the cure.

Barefoot Road to Health.

[New York Times:] Prof. J. Jefferson Richards says that if the human race wishes to gain health, shoes must be discarded and a return made to barefoot days.

"Do away with shoes and all other kinds of coverings for the feet," says Prof. Richards, "in rain or shine, winter and summer, no matter if the streets are sheets of ice or deep in snow, or are fiery hot from the sun's burning rays. Wear nothing on your feet, except, perhaps, sandals. It was never intended that a well-developed foot should be pinched, distorted, and punished by being shut up in pieces of sewed leather, where the skin necessarily must be chafed and bruised."

"In the olden days the people went barefooted, or, at the most wore low sandals that never shut the feet up. We do not find our hands calloused and distorted, and this is due to the fact that we do not shut them up, pinch and disfigure them, as we do our feet."

"As a result of wearing shoes, more than 90 per cent of our people do not walk correctly. They throw out the stomach, draw in the chest, and thus it is that so many of us have the appearance of being round-shouldered."

Cause of Whooping Cough.

[Boston Herald:] Frank Burr Mallory, associate professor of pathology at the Harvard medical school, has definitely proved that the symptoms of whooping cough are caused by the bacillus pertussis. He has experimented on puppies, rabbits and children.

In the past other medical scientists discovered the pathway, step by step, that leads to where the Harvard authority started some months ago. No lesion characteristic of the disease and the relation of the bacillus pertussis to it had been worked out. This the professor has now achieved, and thus opened the way to a direct search for a cure.

The bacilli, which in cultures form rather sticky colonies, apparently mat the cilia together and interfere with their normal movements. They thus cause a constant irritation, which brings about spasmodic coughing terminating in a violent intake of air, which is the whooping cough.

Rabbit Wrecks a Railroad Motor.

General Roadmaster A. A. Miller of the Iron Mountain system was recently taken to the company's hospital in St. Louis suffering from a compound fracture of the left arm, cuts on his jaw and ear and internal injuries. He was riding on a railway motor car near Knobel, Ark., when a rabbit, leaping across the track, was caught in the wheels of the car. The car was derailed. Three other men on the car also were injured.

Wears a Gold Eyeball.

[Philadelphia Record:] His left eye replaced with a gold ball, an artificial eye, which he moves with perfect freedom and control, little 6-year-old Alexander Calvitch attracted much attention when he was exhibited at a meeting of the Ophthalmic Society by Dr. Samuel D. Risley.

The unusually successful substitution of an artificial eye was the last of a series of treatments administered by Dr. Risley since the child came under his care about three months ago. The boy was struck in the eye with a piece of wood October 13, the doctor said, and was brought to him for treatment.

Splinters were removed from the injured eye, leaving the sight considerably impaired. Shortly after the sight of the other eye began to fall through sympathetic irritation. In order to save the sight of the uninjured organ Dr. Risley removed the left eye and replaced it with a gold ball in such a manner that the muscles of the eye are permitted to function as freely as before. When an artificial eye was placed over the new eyeball the child could use it so perfectly that its artificiality could not be detected without close examination.

Six Stitches in Pupil of an Eye.

[New York Tribune:] Six stitches were taken in the pupil of a man's eye at Flower Hospital and it is said the patient will recover the use of his sight. The operation is said to be an unusual one. A piece of glass penetrating the pupil had made a gash, permitting some of the aqueous humor to escape.

The man who was operated on was John Williams, an employee of the Diamond Soda Water Manufacturing Company, No. 305 East Forty-third street. While he had been filling seltzer bottles one burst into fragments. A small sliver of glass shot into Williams's eye, and he staggered back and clapped his hands to his face. A workman managed to get the piece of glass out of the eyeball.

At the hospital he was put under an anesthetic. Dr. Joseph H. Ball performed the operation, lifting the eye from the socket and taking the stitches.

Williams will be kept in bandages for some time, and after that will have a long stay in a dark room, but it is said that eventually he will be able to see perfectly once more.

Stole an Eight-hundred-pound Safe.

[New York Herald:] An unromantic band of burglars so far overlooked the properties of the profession last Friday night as to steal an 800 pound safe from the hosiery store at No. 22 Orchard street, without even exploding a match to give the robbery "atmosphere."

Henry Goldstein has conducted the hosiery store for several years. Recently he decided to place the day's receipts in an 800 pound safe, which he declared to be burglar proof.

Evidently the remarks reached the ears of the burglars. Some-time Friday night or Saturday morning a truck was driven to the door of Goldstein's store. The front door was opened with a pass key and the burglars proceeded to lay a temporary wooden tramway from the truck, at the curb, to the safe, which stood beneath a sixteen candle power electric light in the rear of the store.

The safe was rolled along the tramway onto the truck, after which the thieves proceeded to Long Island City, where they ripped the bottom of the safe with a "can opener" and took \$446.57.

Food Makes the Hair Grow.

Dr. Henry Silbermin of Chicago gave the members of the Polish Medical Society a new recipe for restoring the hair on heads where it has become notably scarce. All baldness, he said, has its origin in the stomach.

"You men who are bald are so, not because of mental exertions, but rather from improper eating," the physician declared, "the while his listeners squirmed in their seats."

"Eat rightly and the hair will thrive."

So the day of the hair tonic is over. When the hair begins to fall out, it is the belief of Dr. Silbermin, it no longer will be necessary to tolerate the bullying of a barber, who insists that "a nice singe and shampoo and tonic would help a lot." The

proper course is to smile upon the smile of superior knowledge and hurry home and eat what's good for you. "And," the physician added, "it doesn't grow back, then you have on the other side of the danger line, hopeless."

Sees His Own Leg On Skid.

[Washington Post:] After a mile driven by Dr. John R. Ridge, Mo., had crashed into a ditch and the tongue of the wagon had torn off the physician's right leg, he retained consciousness and directed the removal of the wreckage.

He also banded his leg and amputation of it.

This Human Body

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

nature's remedial effort. All that any consequence agree—used, but occasionally declared in the 'Care of Body' that the remedial effort. So well established principle that even the blind, blind, the drug funds, in order to, as they imagine, and prescribe acids. The case of Prof. Webster, Dr. patient. Dr. Webster's apple daily with Prof. Webster's latter, however, begged to be use more fruit, and took from apples. The injuries made most immediately noticed. The posit in the urine canal, the came clear, in other words, dial effort was checked. The appeared, i. e., nature's remedial resumed, as soon as the baked apples was released.

The reader may perhaps theory justifies physicians of the tury, whom we so often come ing a cup of water to a few. Such, however, is not the school—or at least the nation tioners of this school—do not entirely, but only allow edis isly normal physiological fact, astonishing how little held in this purpose, when it is down by the spoonful, instead of down. We Americans suffer as well as our souls, much to Mr. Danielewicz further Weber properly regards not an important means to be employed.

The editor regards this nature to cast forth impurely worthy of careful investigation hygienists.

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(For 10 years known as Peter's)

Don't allow your health to be ruined by the use of any other medicine, but take Huma Natural. It is the only medicine that will cure all chronic diseases, and it is the only medicine that will keep you healthy and strong.

Adolph Huma (Deutscher Natur-Art)

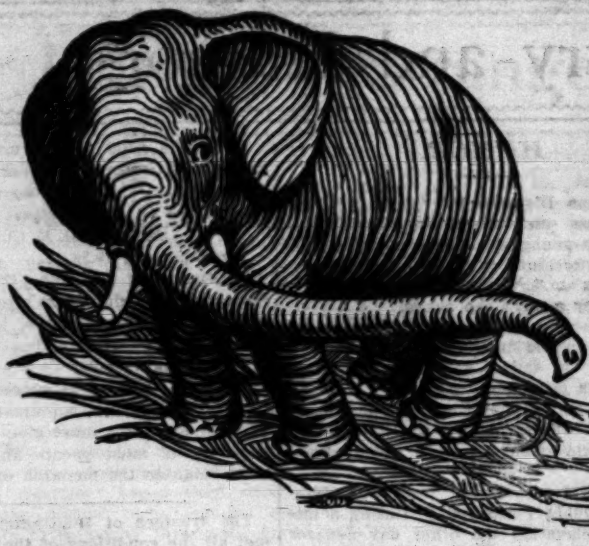
Law. Huma all information about Huma Natural is a part of the modern method of treatment of the Old World at the New.

ALL CHRONIC DISEASES

Instead of your taking any medicine, or using any other method of treatment, keep silent and make use of Huma Natural. It is the only medicine that will cure all chronic diseases, and it is the only medicine that will keep you healthy and strong.

I am also an ENEMER AND FIFTER of chronic diseases, and I have been cured by Huma Natural. I have been cured of all my chronic diseases, and I am now healthy and strong. I have been cured of all my chronic diseases, and I am now healthy and strong.

292-293-294-295 and 296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-1226-1227-1228-1229-1230-1231-1232-1233-1234-1235-1236-1237-1238-1239-1240-1241-1242-1243-1244-1245-1246-1247-1248-1249-1250-1251-1252-1253-1254-1255-1256-1257-1258-1259-1260-1261-1262-1263-1264-1265-1266-1267-1268-1269-1270-1271-1272-1273-1274-1275-1276-1277-1278-1279-1280-1281-1282-1283-1284-1285-1286-1287-1288-1289-1290-1291-1292-1293-1294-1295-1296-1297-1298-1299-1300-1301-1302-1303-1304-1305-1306-1307-1308-1309-1310-1311-1312-1313-1314-1315-1316-1317-1318-1319-1320-1321-1322-1323-1324-1325-1326-1327-1328-1329-1330-1331-1332-1333-1334-1335-1336-1337-1338-1339-1340-1341-1342-1343-1344-1345-1346-1347-1348-1349-1350-1351-1352-1353-1354-1355-1356-1357-1358-1359-1360-1361-1362-1363-1364-1365-1366-1367-1368-1369-1370-1371-1372-1373-1374-1375-1376-1377-1378-1379-1380-1381-1382-1383-1384-1385-1386-1387-1388-1389-1390-1391-1392-1393-1394-1395-1396-1397-1398-1399-1400-1401-1402-1403-1404-1405-1406-1407-1408-1409-1410-1411-1412-1413-1414-1415-1416-1417-1418-1419-1420-1421-1422-1423-1424-1425-1426-1427-1428-1429-1430-1431-1432-1433-1434-1435-1436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Bishop's Graham Crackers

—There is no great secret about the making of *Bishop's* Graham Crackers. The reason it is such a success—admitted to be the best Graham made anywhere—is because we use the same methods as you, or any other successful person uses in their business, whatever it may be.

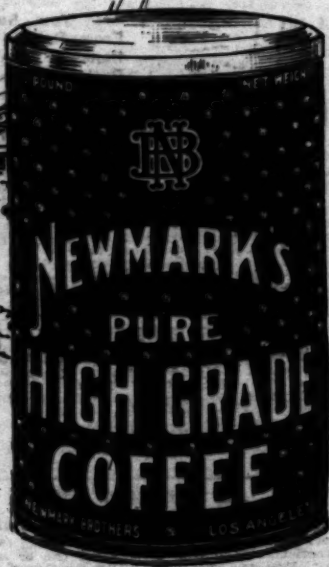
—We know we must start with first quality materials if we want a perfect Graham Cracker. We know we must handle these materials in a modern, intelligent way; that the baking must be perfect; that the package must be sanitary and dust proof; that the crackers must be sent to you as soon as possible after taken from the ovens. And to watch all these points requires the closest attention from start to finish. The rules for success are the same, whether it is baking a Graham Cracker or building a house. Poor materials and careless work mean a poor job.

—Added to the quality and care in the baking of *Bishop's* Graham is our unbounded enthusiasm and interest in making a successful cracker. And such interest in one's work goes a long ways toward success. But it pays in the satisfaction of work well done, and in the satisfaction with which *you* and all Southern Californians eat *Bishop's* Graham Cracker. Ten cents a package.



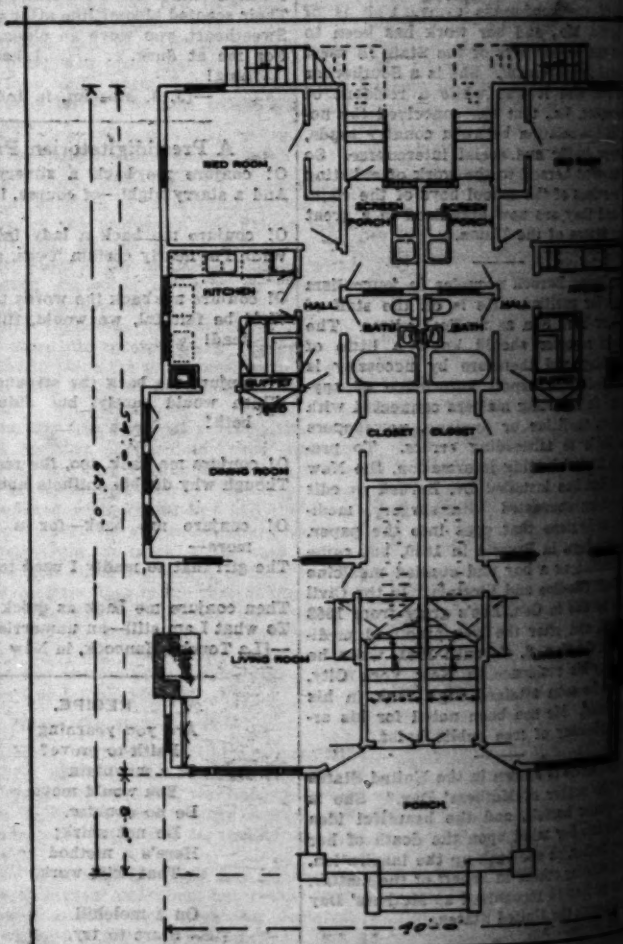
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—wherever the
Best coffee
is appreciated



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Aromatic
Delicious
—and it
never varies

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MONDAY MORNING

MOSLEMS MUTIN

Plot to Set Up
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How Boy Rushes On
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Dead and Wounded.

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Considerable Loss.

By Alvin Cohn and by Robert
The Outlook in the World.

BREITEN, March 8.—The
ment of the Young Turk is
ing. The Sultan and Caliph
is daily fear of an advance on
Constantinople by the military
in Tchaidje, who have been
on pay and are short of supplies,
being terrified from the east
hunger. These troops threaten
overthrow the government and
desire to establish a republic
and to make peace with the allies
on terms obtainable. Since
he been summoned from the
substantially with 20,000 local
to protect the capital from
Tchaidje military.

VIOLENT SNOWSTORM HINDER OPERATION

ST. CLOUD AND A. P. TO THE
LONDON, March 18.—A
heavy snowstorm in the
lower bay is at San
clouds to check the
ships in Constantinople
possible force when
in government is doubtful.
and hinder military

THE WORLD'S
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TITLE — PAGE — PAGE

SUMMARY.